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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

U. S. Industrial Control Wins

Britain May Pay in Silver

Atterbury Would Unite Rails

Mars Has Canals, But No Men

Washington Scares Hoarders

Democracies Are Slow-Goers

THE Washington Administration proves its strength as the Senate moves the national industrial recovery bill swiftly to passage. A motion to strike out the licensing feature, the teeth of industrial control, is defeated by a vote of 57 to 31. Other assaults on the industrial end of the bill are equally fruitless, and no contest was planned on the portion providing $3,300,000,000 for public works. Leaders recognize that the bill ushers in a new era in industry and in the economic system but apparently accept this as inevitable. They know this vast step is vital in the Roosevelt program for recovery and they agree in the same spirit with which they have supported previous innovations—The Roosevelt program is to have clear way.

¶ Britain considers paying the June 15 debt installment to the United States in silver. This would be possible under a recent act of Congress and it would reduce the total cost in British money from 19,000,000 to 12,000,000 sterling. London has no such amount of silver on hand, but could obtain it readily from the Government of India. The Cabinet is seriously exercised over the approaching installment. No understanding has been reached with Washington for reduction or postponement, and Britain, being among large creditor nations, does not wish to default. Moreover, the W. E. C. is about to declare for sanctity of contracts—To British thinking default is plainly abhorrent.

¶ Harvard Business School is told consolidation must end excessive competition among American railroads. Gen. W. W. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in a careful address, declares for the drawing of all the roads into two great systems operating between central points. Apparently the basic companies of the two systems would be the Pennsylvania and the New York Central, with the Baltimore & Ohio and the Van Sweringen lines in the most fruitful American territory as prizes to be fought for. He says the railroads' bad situation does not grow out of faulty structure, mortgages being less than one-half original investment, but out of excessive competition—He calls this competition the certain road to ruin.

¶ The Pacific Science Congress at Vancouver is told bluntly that there are no men on Mars. Dr. W. S. Adams of Mount Wilson Observatory establishes his statement by means of infra-red photography, which he says has proved that there is insufficient oxygen in the bands around Mars to sustain life such as is known on earth. The oxygen content is probably less than one-tenth of one per cent. Yet there remain those wonderful canals so plainly visible on Mars and the other stout evidences of men—The amateur astronomer will put up a stiff fight to prevent the turning of his Martian into a myth.

¶ South America's longest modern highway nears completion. Work remains on only 300 miles of a 2300-mile road that leads from La Quira, Venezuela, on the Caribbean, through Caracas, the capital, across the great watershed to Bogota, capital of Colombia, on to Quito, capital of Ecuador, thence on to the Pacific at Guayaquil. This graded highway, hard-surfaced in sections, opens a rugged area half as large as the United States to intercourse and trade. This is the first of great roads which will transform South America—Adjoining but stranger nations will become neighbors at last.

¶ The United States Treasury turns over to the Department of Justice for prosecution the names of 37 persons said to be hoarding $283,064 in gold. Attorney-General Cummings states that since his agents began investigating cases cited under the act which makes it illegal to hold more than $100 in gold, 42 of the persons interviewed have turned in $43,369, and 408 persons were found to have anticipated the agents by turning in $6,000,000. The Department has 10,000 names on its list and says this is but the first batch—A new kind of national treasure hunt, this is.

¶ Duke University hears Sir Josiah Stamp, noted British economist, analyze the strength and weakness of a democracy. It is excellent in dealing with questions of civil and religious liberty, expenditures and social problems not requiring swift action. But a democracy cannot make the quick decisions often needed on great economic issues nor view without emotion and with discernment of truth from half-truth in international affairs. Even a large body of lawmakers often cannot act with sufficient expedition—Which is why a reluctant Congress is piling powers on the President.

Ships 'Sink Putts' On Watery Golf Links

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Birkenhead, Cheshire, Eng.

SHIPS now float near here where golfers used to sink their putts. An engineering enterprise has transformed eight holes of a golf course at Bidston into a £700,000 dock.

The golf club was leasing the land when three years ago the Government appealed to the Mersey Docks and Harbor Board to put forward schemes for the relief of unemployment. The board suggested constructing a dock. The Government agreed to help.

The dock has a water area of nearly 11 acres, with two quays each 1000 feet long and two shorter quays.

Nations Searching For Precise Plans In London Agenda

War Debts Again Barred by Hull, Who Repeats Attack on Tariffs

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 9—As the vanguard of 66 delegations to the World Economic Conference assemblesc in London, the task is to search for concrete plans and proposals on which the meeting can start work in its way through the economic and monetary jungle.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, president of the conference, and Mr. Cordell Hull, American Secretary of State, had their first meeting today at the home of Mr. Ray Atherton, counsellor at the American Embassy. There they exchanged what has become their surprising discovery that neither delegation has prepared a comprehensive and concrete set of proposals.

The Americans crossed the Atlantic frankly assuming that their British hosts would have drafted a tangible set of proposals which could become the basis of discussion. Meanwhile the British delegation was sitting at London, hoping that the United States, having taken the initiative in the preliminary Washington conversations, would have drafted a program of its own.

Definite Proposals Lacking

Only upon the arrival of Mr. Hull and his party at London yesterday was it fully apparent that both had relatively empty hands. The plan now is for Mr. MacDonald at the opening session on Monday to request any nations to present specific programs and proposals and bar general and vague debate. This is hoped both to expedite the work of the conference and furnish a series of precise plans which relevant commissions can begin studying.

Today Mr. Hull submitted to a half-hour of stiff cross-examination from British journalists and emerged with laurels, though such topics as the American war debts attitude and his tiny diplomatic faux pas at Queenstown were politely but persistently pressed. For a second time since arriving Mr. Hull declared war debts could not be negotiated in London. When asked if they did not form part of the world economic monetary picture he declared their upraising at London would hopelessly prolong and complicate the conference's work.

Hull Defines Main Task

But the Secretary of State, with his familiar sincerity and zeal, declared the conference's main task would be to discover a practicable middle course between extreme economic nationalism and economic internationalism. Once more he arraigned tariffs and trade obstructions as the principal cause of the business recession and low prices.

When a British questioner asked him if reduction in tariffs was not difficult and reminded him of the opposition only this week of the British Manufacturers' Association, Mr. Hull with great effect, declared selfish groups would always ask special protection and were always coming to Washington pleading for undeserved aid. He continued: "If countries have learned no lessons after 3½ years and then we have only to let a few million more go into unemployment and semi-starvation just because vast dammed-up surpluses of products cannot be distributed."

Mr. Hill supported the British view strongly put forth in The Times of London by Sir Arthur Salter that temporary currency stabilization must precede tariff agreement.

Dollar and Pound Adjustment

Sir Arthur, in a penetrating analysis, which is being much studied in conference circles, declared adjustment of pound and dollar absolutely vital and dependent upon whether the British Government and the Bank of England wish to raise prices in Britain by the inflation method.

Curiously enough, if Britain sticks to conservative monetary policy and does not raise domestic prices by inflation, then agreement on a ratio between the two currencies will be much easier. For with British prices stationary and American prices inflated, the rate for revaluation of the pound would be near $4. This is about where it is now. But Sir Arthur and a host of other British voices urge raising prices by lowering the value of the currency to say $3.50.

As manifest earlier, this monetary problem is being taken up outside conference circles directly between the Federal Reserve Bank and the Bank of England, with Prof. O. M. W. Sprague as governmental expert to bring the two policies together. Their task, as Mr. Hull agreed, constitutes the real conference groundwork.

Prospect Bright For Early End To Special Session

Squalls Subside as Congress Lays Course to Adjournment

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 9—The special session of the Seventy-third Congress today had its sails full set, and a straight course laid for the home port of adjournment.

The squalls over the industrial control bill seemed to have subsided, while the shoals of the veterans' pension controversy appeared on the point of being rounded by an agreement with the President. Accordingly, political helmsmen set the tiller for home, and the special session scudded forward toward its place in history.

As the two houses of Congress met this morning the prospect of early adjournment grew brighter hourly. Conference reports were received by the two houses on the railroad bill and the home mortgage bill, with the prospect of quick passage.

Bank Bill Put Over

Senator Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia announced that his controversial bank reform bill would be put over till next fall. In the same way, it was learned definitely that the President would send up no more new proposals for legislation at this session; and specifically, that he would not ask for authority to change tariff rates.

This left attention centered on the two major matters of veterans relief and industrial control. Particular attention was given to the first of these by politicians who wished to gauge the possibility of quick adjournment. The debate on the control bill yesterday indicated pretty clearly that Mr. Roosevelt was to have his way on this measure. There was still uncertainty on the veterans' question, however.

This uncertainty was largely removed today. The special veterans' committee of the House met promptly this morning, and immediately took up the new Roosevelt pension plan which was brought up to the House late last night by messenger from the office of Mr. Lewis W. Douglas, Director of the Budget. After discussion of approximately an hour, it was announced that the committee had accepted the plan. It was then immediately passed on to the Democratic Steering Committee. A like approval is in prospect there.

Possibly June 10

A meeting of the Rules Committee meanwhile had been called, to take up the bill where the Steering Committee left off. Under House procedure a bill must lay over one day after a committee report, so that consideration would not ordinarily take place before tomorrow by the full House. However, there is some disposition to secure a special rule, which would require a two-thirds vote, to press the matter for decision at once.

If the favorable winds hold good

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Radio Spread World Before Arctic Which Now Reverses Rôle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—The great lone land that comprises Canada's Northwest Territories gradually is losing its isolation from the outside world with the establishment of radio stations by the Federal Government, to be erected at Fort Rae and Fort Chipewyan as soon as navigation is open the end of June.

These forts, situated along the northern waterways, are many hundreds of miles beyond the railway and telegraph lines so that the advent of the radio is an inestimable boon.

There are no roads in the Northland between these widely separated trading posts, as the rivers and lakes carry the traffic in the summer and in the winter the dog teams use the frozen expanse of the waterways. In the period between the seasons traffic is suspended in the Far North.

The station at Fort Rae will be standard while that at Fort Chipewyan will be a small one of 100-watt type. The radium and silver mineral area at Great Bear Lake also is equipped with a Government radio station, operating on short and long waves, which has handled a large quota of business.

Possibility of Another Ice Age Outlined at Pacific Congress

Geologists and Astronomers Differ on Origin of Glaciers—World Declared a Unit in Changes Affecting Climate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 9—Geologists and astronomers were in conflict today at the Pacific Science Congress in discussing whether glaciers are caused by shifting of the north and south poles or by changes in the earth's orbit.

Dr. J. S. Plaskett, Canadian astrophysicist, took issue with the geologists and denied that the earth's axis moves sufficiently to produce an ice age.

Increase in rain and snowfall in the Northern Hemisphere to a sufficient degree would produce another ice age, declared Dean R. W. Brock of the University of British Columbia, one of Canada's best known geologists.

Parts of British Columbia's terrain, he said, are still under ice and the rest of the province emerged from its glacial covering only a short time ago—geologically speaking. Increase in rain and snow would have a cumulative effect of burying the country under ice again, he argued.

Dr. A. P. Coleman, University of Toronto, established the fact that glaciers in the past have extended over the world, and not alternated between the hemispheres, as was formerly supposed.

"The discussion of glaciation in geologic history proves that the world is a unit in regard to important changes in climate, the two hemispheres having their periods of cold at the same time," said Dr. Coleman.

This means that the main causes of an ice age are world-wide, while local causes, such as the rearrangement of land and sea affecting the currents of air and ocean give rise to special grouping of ice sheets, he declared.

Evidence was produced that the entire western American range of mountains, from Alaska to Patagonia, has twice been subjected to glaciation. At other times in the world's history tropical vegetation flourished in this area as shown by fossils of palms and petrified trees.

During other periods, the Rocky Mountains were a valley, the Canadian prairies a sea, and Scandinavia, the British Isles, Greenland and Newfoundland were bunched closely together around the North Pole.

Most storms in the north Pacific originate in the region of Japan and the Philippine Islands and are formed by the interaction of polar continental air from Asia with the tropical maritime air of the Japan

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Court in Detroit Calls for Inquiry Into Bank Closings

Action of Federal Staff Declared Unwarranted in Several Cases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., June 9—Public investigation of charges that unwarranted acts of federal officials precipitated the Detroit bank holiday of last February, which resulted in wholesale closing of financial institutions throughout the country, was unanimously decided upon here yesterday by the Wayne County Circuit bench. Receivers for the First National and Guardian Banks, which were permanently closed, affecting $400,000,000 deposits and 800,000 depositors, now declare that these institutions were solvent.

Michigan officials, who have been advised by Judge Henry B. Keidan that he will time the opening of the inquiry with consideration for the expected arrival here of Mr. William H. Woodin, Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, say that many interesting facts are expected to be revealed.

The revelations, they say, may in a large measure answer some of the questions being asked in Illinois, Texas, California, Ohio and other states. Communities in these widely scattered commonwealths have been besieging Washington for just such an investigation as has been ordered.

According to word received here the Secretary of the Treasury, if he does come to Detroit to make a personal investigation with a view of reopening the two banks over which there has been so much controversy, will be accompanied by Mr. Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the board of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The inference is that an R. F. C. loan might be granted to enable the banks to reopen. They were closed in February because the corporation had then refused to advance any funds, heeding the strenuous objections of Senator James Couzens.

In pressing Secretary Woodin to come to Detroit, Representative Clarence J. McLeod of Michigen declared that an audit would show that 30 to 40 per cent could be paid to the depositors at present, either by means of a loan from the R. F. C., based on the enhanced security values, or by outright liquidation of a major proportion of the remaining assets.

The investigation, which is expected to be under way within a week, was directly precipitated by former Gov. Alex J. Groesbeck, receiver for the Guardian, who publicly declared that the bank was solvent last February and that the closing was a result of bungling on the part of the Treasury officials.

Armour Retains Lead in Battle For Golf Title

Margin Is Whittled a Bit by Fast Moving Field; Kirkwood Second

GLENVIEW, Ill., June 9 (AP)—Although part of his lead was whittled away by a rival outburst of low scoring, Tommy Armour of Chicago kept well in front of the field today with an outgoing 37, only one over par, for his second round of the United States open golf championship.

The Scot, with 105 for 27 holes, at that stage was four shots in front of his nearest rival, Joe Kirkwood of Coral Gables, Fla. Kirkwood finished his second round in 70, two under par, for a total of 144. Armour thus needed to go one under par in the last nine to keep his margin.

Where Armour's 68 yesterday, for a five-shot lead, was the only par-cracking first round, there were seven scores of par or better in the first half of today's competition. Record 33's were posted for each nine.

Scores for the United States open golf championship, showing yesterday's 18-hole figures, today's round and the 36-hole total:

Joe Kirkwood, Coral Gables	74	70	144
Ralph Guldahl, St. Louis	76	71	147
Macdonald Smith, Nashville	77	72	149
Abe Espinosa, Chicago	76	73	149
*Maurice McCarthy Jr., Cleveland	73	76	149
Leo Diegel, Grosse Point	78	71	149
Joe Belfore, Detroit	75	76	151
Bob Shave, Cleveland	77	74	151
Ky Laffoon, Denver	74	78	152
Don Armstrong, Aurora	75	77	152
Henry Kayser, Racine	81	71	152
Willie Gogan, San Mateo	79	73	152
C. E. Manning, Pittsburgh	76	76	152
Henry Ciuci, Flushing	73	79	152
Clarence Clark, Bloomfield	80	72	152
Archie Hambrick, Zanesville	81	71	152
Joe Turnesa, Elmsford	79	73	152
Walter Kozak, Flushing	76	77	153
Bill Neilan, North Hills	76	77	153
*J. N. Fischer, Cincinnati	75	80	155
Harry Hampton, Chicago	79	76	155
Charley Lacey, Great Neck	77	79	156
Emil Loeffler Jr., Pittsburgh	80	76	156
Bob Randall, Cleveland	81	75	156
George Smith, Lake Forest	81	75	156
Francis Marzolf, Columbus	82	75	157
L. J. Willcox, Norfolk, Neb	74	83	157
Perry del Vecchio, Greensburg	79	78	157
Eddie Williams, Miami	79	78	157
Joe Paletti, Wilmette, Ill	78	79	157
Jack Thompson, Youngstown	80	77	157
Robert Strauss, Cincinnati	83	75	158
W. C. Gordon, Waterloo, Iowa	81	77	158
Maurrie O'Connor, Belleville, N.J.	79	79	158
Joe Paletti, Wilmette	78	80	158
Henry Decker, Excelsior Springs	79	82	161
Joseph Matthews, Kansas City	78	84	162
Kulij Schlict, Madison	81	83	164
Henry De May, Chicago	84	81	165
F. G. Leonard, Milwaukee	84—Withdrew		
Joe Trisner, Flushing	84—Withdrew		
John Moyer, Shamokin	82—Withdrew		
Alex Campbell, Dayton	85	89	174

*Amateur.

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Things Present

Wets and drys alike are invited to read the two items in the Mirror of World Opinion on the back page.

Odell Shepard is back on the Home Forum page.

A Geographical Cross-Word and more Ad-O-Grams await the puzzlers. Daily Features page.

Now for some Mexican dishes—Chili con carne and enchiladas. Mm-m! Full directions on the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page.

And Things to Come

Tomorrow brings the sixth article in the "New England Caravan" series.

Among the regular features for Saturday are: Book Reviews and Literary News page, Antiques and Interior Decoration page, Progress in Education page with its Parent column, and the world news map on the inside back page.

Efficiency Calls For Rail Merger, Atterbury Says

Pennsylvania Line Head Speaker at Harvard Business School

Ultimate consolidation of all railroads of the United States into a very limited number of systems, conserving competition between main terminals so that there shall never be more than two competitive routes between principal traffic centers, will achieve greater efficiency and better coördination of services than there is today, according to Brig.-Gen. W. W. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Speaking before business men and graduates of the Harvard School of Business Administration this afternoon at the Baker Library, Cambridge, in celebration of the school's twenty-fifth anniversary, General Atterbury declared there never has been more need for "greater operating economies and better coördination of services among carriers than there is today."

No attempt was made by the speaker to show the actual line-up of the two proposed systems, between any two principal points, but it is understood that in the East the New York Central and the Pennsylvania would be the two logical basic companies in such a reorganization, with the Baltimore & Ohio and Van Sweringen interests in the most fruitful revenue territory of the United States, figuring as prizes to be fought for.

Consolidation the Answer

Consolidation is the answer, according to General Atterbury, to the problem of excessive competition among railroads, which constituted one of the four major causes of the present condition in railroading which he characterized as "worse than ever." "The railroad properties," he said, "are mortgaged for less than half of their intrinsic worth on the basis of the investments which created them. Certainly there is in these figures themselves no particular mark of a faulty structure for the industry as a whole. But it is evident that we shall have to look further for explanation of the fact that in 1932 the railroads, as a whole, failed by $153,000,000 to earn fixed charges and are doing worse so far this year.

"The principal causes of the present condition as I see them, may be grouped under four heads: first, the depression itself, which has affected to some extent at least every form of gainful endeavor. The railroads will benefit with all other industry and agriculture, when economic conditions reach that sustained plane of improvement toward which all our energies must be coöperatively directed.

"A second cause, inconsistency of governmental policies in dealing with railroad wages, and rates, I believe has never been accorded the importance which it deserves and, in

(Continued on Page 8, Column 3)

World Flier Roars On Toward Chita In 1300-Mile Hop

MOSCOW, June 9 (AP)—Jimmy Mattern, American round-the-world flier, passed over Nizhni Udinsk, in eastern Siberia, at 6:05 a. m. (E.S.T.) today.

Nizhni Udinsk is about one-third of the distance between Krasnoyarsk, Mattern's last taking-off place, and Chita, apparently his next objective. It is about 1300 miles from Krasnoyarsk to Chita.

Mattern continued his round-the-world flight today by hopping off from Krasnoyarsk, Siberia, a little more than four hours after he had arrived there from Belovo, Siberia.

He landed at Krasnoyarsk early today, completing the sixth leg of his world-circuit flight by a 185-mile hop from Belovo, Siberia. First reports of the landing did not give the time he came down, but merely stated that the American aviator was safe.

Newton Appointed; Promise Fulfilled

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP)—In the brief time that Mr. Herbert Hoover and President Roosevelt spent together on March 4, the retiring President asked and was promised one favor by his successor.

Mr. Walter Newton had left his seat in Congress to help President Hoover at the White House. Mr. Hoover, after the November defeat, had nominated him to be a judge, but the Senate ignored all Hoover choices and Mr. Newton was out in the cold. On the final drive to the Capitol, Mr. Hoover bespoke the cause of the man who had been faithful to him. Yesterday, President Roosevelt named and the Banking Committee approved Mr. Newton to be a member of the Home Loan Bank Board. The committee also approved Mr. Russell Hawkins of Oregon as a member of the Reconstruction Board.

The President also sent to the Senate today a list of other important nominations including: George C. Sweeney, Massachusetts, to be Assistant Attorney-General; Robert P. Skinner, Ohio, Ambassador to Turkey; Francis White, Maryland, Minister to Czechoslovakia; John F. Montgomery, California, Minister to Hungary; Alvin M. Owsley, Texas, Minister to Roumania; Robert Granville Caldwell, Texas, Minister to Portugal.

Trinidad Finds New And Better Banana

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Trinidad, B. W. I.

A NEW banana has been discovered here which promises to meet export trade requirements, including the ability to withstand reasonably rough handling. Its flavor is said to be better than the already known varieties. At a naturalist's meeting at which the discovery was announced, it was stated that the Trinidad Department of Agriculture is testing the new banana. Shipments of bananas from here have so far been purely experimental, and the fruit have been mostly Gros Michel variety.

British Consider Paying American Debt in Silver

Repudiation Rejected by One Group as Leading to General Default

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 9—The question of paying the June installment of Britain's war debt to the United States in silver was discussed by the British Cabinet today.

In this connection, it is pointed out here, Congress recently passed a farm relief bill which authorizes acceptance of $100,000,000 worth of silver at prices not higher than 50 cents an ounce on account of the June payments on war debts. If Britain took advantage of this option it would have the effect of reducing the total cost in British money from £19,000,000 to £12,000,000.

There would be no difficulty about obtaining the necessary amount of silver. The Bank of England hasn't any silver bullion worth mentioning in its vaults, but it would be easy to trade with the Government of India, whose stocks are stated to exceed 400,000,000 ounces.

No Provision in Budget

The whole question of the June installment is seriously exercising the attention of the British Cabinet. Some members are urging default on the grounds that the payment would be harmful to world trade and currency stability.

Moreover, they say, the annual installment was only paid on the understanding that a final settlement would be negotiated before the next installment was due, but though the United States has expressed its readiness to negotiate, it has been impossible to settle the matter in face of the attitude of Congress.

Meanwhile, they add, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, has made no provision for payment in this year's budget, and if not only the June payment has to be made but the December as well, there will be a deficit of more than £48,000,000 at the end of the financial year.

Not only are regular installments due, but the rate of interest increases this year from 3 to 3½ per cent and Britain has to begin repaying the sum postponed during the Hoover moratorium. The first installment under this head, amounting to $9,750,000, is due Dec. 15.

General Repudiation Feared

Another section of the Cabinet, however, holds the view that Britain as the largest creditor nation, would be extremely unwise to default unless positively no other course is open. The foreign investment of British citizens is valued at more than £2,000,000,000, on which some £200,000,000 is paid in interest in a normal year.

As Viscount Snowden phrases it in an article in the Daily Mail Tuesday: "Embarrassed foreign debtors would need little encouragement to follow the lead of Britain and repudiate their debts to her. The honor of Great Britain and her interest in maintaining the sanctity of contracts join in condemning any deliberate default on our part."

Today's meeting of the Cabinet reviewed the whole situation.

Debt Talks Proceeding Quietly at Washington

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 9—Behind the barrier of official silence, it is known that the subject of war debts is under constant discussion here between the State Department, White House and the embassies of the respective debtor countries. The personal call of Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador, on President Roosevelt yesterday and further communications with the State Department today are generally accepted as having to do with a last-minute decision on the $75,950,000, which Great Britain will owe the United States next Thursday.

Official silence on the debt question is in large measure due to a desire of the Administration not to raise the subject in Congress before its hoped-for speedy adjournment. If the Administration can let Congress slide gracefully out of the picture without mixing in the debt issue or the forthcoming London Economic Conference, the highest ambitions of a number of Administration officials will be fulfilled.

By one of them it was stated today that the comment of Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, on arriving at London yesterday "spoke for itself." Mr. Hull indicated that the American delegation would ignore debts, and restrict London conferences to the agenda of the parley, which does not include the debt question.

Appeal Is Made For Free Trade Within Nation

Illinois Manufacturers Denounce the 'Home Industry' Idea

Declare It Dangerous

Higher Prices and Greater Unemployment Seen If Carried to Conclusion

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 9—In opposing the establishment of a "Buy Illinois Commission," the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, in a statement today, made a strong denunciation of the "home industry" idea and a vigorous plea for a continuation of unrestricted free trade between the states as an essential of business and industrial welfare.

The statement said that if the "Buy Illinois" idea were carried to its final conclusion it would result in retaliatory measures by other states, in high prices to consumers, and in greater unemployment because 80 per cent of all industrial workers in the State are employed by concerns doing interstate business.

The statement was provoked by a bill before the State Legislature which would authorize appropriation of $10,000 for a commission to be appointed by the Governor to bring about greater coöperation between Illinois producers and consumers to encourage consumption of Illinois products and to find markets for such products as cannot be consumed in Illinois.

Would Invite Action

"The motive behind the bill," said Mr. Thomas S. Hammond, president of the association, "may be well-intended, but the effect of creating a barrier around Illinois to the products of other states would be to create a retaliatory measure by every other state.

"The Illinois industries could not exist upon a market confined to the boundary lines of the State. Leading industries, including meat packing, farming implements, mail-order houses, machinery products, printing and publishing, beverages, boots and shoes, railroad cars, chemicals, clothing, electrical machinery, and supplies, engines, foundry and machine shop products, iron and steel, paints, and many others, all depend upon a national market and most of them upon international sales."

Each of the states, Mr. Hammond urged, should have the opportunity of developing their trade to the fullest extent, without being hampered by artificial barriers that provoke ill-feeling and prevent widespread distribution of the products it is best fitted to produce.

"Economically Unsound"

"Editors of leading publications throughout the country state the home industry idea is economically unsound," the statement continued. "They base this fact on the conclusion that each state is dependent for its prosperity on trade with other states; that this outside business often is much larger and more profitable than the business done within the state, in some cases reaching as high as 95 per cent of an industry's total business; and that retaliation by other states against a state which practices the buy at home policy may destroy or reduce these large and profitable outside markets.

"If every other state should adopt the course of Illinois and conduct a 'Buy' Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, or Ohio campaign, what would be the effect upon Illinois manufacturers and business generally and their employees? It seems to me the answer is obvious.

"Prices to consumers would tend to increase, for if consumers are forced to buy only the products of their own state regardless of the price, they lose the benefit of lower prices created by free competition.

"Unemployment would increase. If interstate distribution of products were abolished by application of the buy Illinois idea, the great majority of workers in such industries would lose their jobs or have their employment drastically curtailed."

Dr. Angell Urges Change in System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 9—Dr. James Rowland Angell, president of Yale University, expresses the opinion that Yale should give up the rule which requires undergraduate students to attend courses. In his annual report he quotes Dean Clarence W. Mendell as saying: "We ought in the very near future to give up the system of required attendance, leaving the matter in the hands of each instructor with power to exclude men from his courses who attend with insufficient regularity."

"If adopted, the proposed procedure will do away with a vast amount of needless bookkeeping and put the responsibility for satisfactory class attendance exactly where it belongs—that is with the man directly in charge of a course," Dr. Angell says.

"I am now emboldened to hope that we may begin to consider the elimination, or at least the drastic modification, of our elaborate marking system, which inevitably tends to fasten attention upon grades merely as such, with a consequent diverting of attention from the essential increase of intellectual power and mastery."

Better Business Helps Batter Business As Bakers Blot Red Ink Out of Baking

The better business movement has reached the batter business.

Red ink is to be blotted out of bread baking. Its use in the manufacture of the succulent pie and the substantial doughnut is to be eliminated. Upon this point leaders of the bakery business are agreed. An intensive campaign directed toward this end has been launched under the auspices of the New England Bakers' Association.

Meetings have been held in attempts to lighten the soggy condition of the bakery business, for it is realized that the leavening effect of fair profits upon the bakery trade is just as necessary as is yeast in the making of the bread.

During the last few years while the costs of flour and other ingredients were falling to new low levels, and while fiercely keen competition was exerting further pressure, the price of bakery goods was cut till profits were at the vanishing point. Now with wholesale commodity prices soaring under the warming influence of the inflationary movement the prices of bakery goods have been left behind and the trade is inundated in red ink.

Encouraging results have been obtained by meetings in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, but in Massachusetts results have not been so heartening. Now comes news from the association that it is to devote most of its program at the coming annual convention in Swampscott to a renewed attempt to eliminate the red ink.

Commenting on the general situation officials of the association state that a new optimism is evident. The folly of cheap prices and cut-throat competition has left its vivid impression. The experiences of the last few years have shown the necessity of coöperation and constructive planning. Altogether signs pointing a raise in the bread business are very apparent.

Big Reduction In Income Taxes Made by Lamont

Senate Inquiry Reveals One Transaction Cut His Tax $20,000

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP)—Stock transactions whereby partners in J. P. Morgan & Co. greatly reduced their income tax payments were reviewed today by the Senate investigating committee.

First, Thomas S. Lamont detailed means by which losses were recorded against his taxable income, and then William Ewing was examined closely on profitable short sales, in which he participated as trustee for his children.

The former, in a statement prepared after the committee had met a challenge of its authority by getting wider power, told how he and his wife had exchanged stocks both directly and indirectly, allowing a $114,807 loss for him in 1930.

Later he repurchased the stocks at about the same prices Mrs. Lamont had paid.

Mr. Ferdinand Pecora, committee counsel, estimated the deals reduced the young Morgan partner's tax liability that year by $30,000.

"I don't believe it could possibly have been as much as that," Mr. Lamont commented, while Mr. J. P. Morgan and Mr. John W. Davis—Morgan counsel—paid close attention in the uncomfortably warm and sparsely filled hearing room.

Read a Statement

Mr. Davis read a statement upholding the legality of the Lamont transactions, declaring, "in all the revenue acts from 1918 to 1932, individuals have been allowed unlimited deductions from their incomes on account of losses actually sustained on the sale of securities or other property."

Mr. Lamont testified that the repurchase of the stocks from his wife on April 8, 1931, was direct.

He added that he tore up his wife's note at the time and that he paid her no cash.

"The market price at the time I bought these shares back," he said, "was within $100 or $200 of the price she paid for them."

Mr. Ewing revealed that in 1928 he made short sales on behalf of trust accounts for his children.

As trustee, he sold 4350 shares of Johns-Manville stock—making delivery by borrowing 1800 shares from his wife and the rest from himself.

Read His Statement

Mr. Lamont gave his testimony in a prepared statement. It follows in part:

"When I went home over last week-end I looked up as thoroughly as I could in those two days the transactions which I had had in those stocks mentioned last Friday by Mr. Pecora. I ascertained the following facts:

"I was in 1930 the owner of those stocks which Mr. Pecora specifically referred to. At the end of that year I had a real loss in them due to the decline in values. I sold them as follows:

"(A) Publicly—1000 shares Shamrock Oil & Gas Company on Dec. 30, 1930; 1500 Continental Oil Company on Dec. 31, 1930; 200 Durium Products Corporation Preferred on Dec. 31, 1930; 300 Hall Electric Heating Company on Dec. 31, 1930.

"(B) To my wife on Dec. 30, 1930—500 shares State Street Investment Corporation, 350 Investment Corporation of Philadelphia, 237 P. R. Mallory & Co., common.

My beneficial interest in 1000 of Simms Petroleum capital stock.

"My wife purchased in the market a similar amount of the shares sold publicly.

Purchased for Cash

"She purchased them for cash and borrowed an equal amount from me, upon her demand note which, though not specifically collateralled, was well covered by the shares themselves plus her other personal estate. Proper transfer stamps were affixed to each transfer; the usual commissions were paid to the brokers where securites were sold through public sales.

"There was no agreement nor any understanding between us that I should any time later on repurchase these shares from her or any of them.

"I intended the sale to be a complete and final disposal of these shares and she understood it to be so.

"Dividends on these shares after she bought them were naturally paid to my wife for her own personal account.

"I was advised that under these circumstances I was fully within my rights in deducting from my income return for the year 1930 the amount of the loss sustained.

"In the early part of 1931 things seemed to improve but after several months they seemed to me to be slipping and by April it looked to me as though they might get considerably worse.

"I talked to my wife about this and we both felt that it was not wise that she should continue to carry this debt against stocks.

Repurchased Them

"Therefore, I purchased the stocks from her on April 8, 1931, at the original price and she thereupon paid her loan; the note was surrendered and marked 'paid.'

"There was no substantial difference then in the value of the securities compared to December, 1930. The necessary steps involved in a purchase of securities compared took place, including the payment of transfer taxes. I believe that I acted fully within my rights in making this purchase.

"I am told that even if my tax reductions, growing out of the loss on all the above sales except those made publicly were eliminated, it would result in an additional tax of $1440.29 in my return and $595.57 in my wife's.

"I have always understood that the Bureau of Internal Revenue regularly examines the tax returns made in our office, and that whenever they find mistakes they call our attention to them.

"I have been told that in 1932 they made their usual examination, both of my own and my wife's income tax return for 1930.

"At that time they were given full access to all books, papers and accounts, including the accounts of J P. Morgan & Co., in which these transactions were recorded. Complete information was given to the bureau regarding both my sale in December, 1930, and my purchase in 1931,

From Clerical Errors

"I'd like to say here that mistakes in my returns could come from clerical errors in their compilation, which in our office are rare, or they could come from some error on my own part in the handling of my affairs. If the bureau had found the latter I can only say that it would have been an honest mistake and that it would probably have been due to my difficulty—which others shared—of fully understanding the technique and details of the income tax law.

"Since the bureau's examination I have received from them no inquiry, criticism, or complaint, nor has there been at any time any redetermination of my tax or any requests for a further payment.

"Someone has said that the time allotted the bureau under the statute to make a redetermination has expired. That doesn't mean anything to me because I don't intend to try and hide my income tax return now or at any time behind a statute of limitation.

"If the bureau wants to make a reinvestigation of these transactions, naturally I am entirely willing that they should do so and quite ready to waive any benefit from the lapse of time which the statutes may give."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Financial Advertisers Elect

The Financial Advertisers' Association of New England at its annual meeting in the Boston Chamber of Commerce elected Mr. Ralph M. Eastman, of the State Street Trust Co., Boston, as president. Roy H. Booth Jr., Rex T. Crandall and Stanley E. Clark were chosen vice-presidents. Other officers elected were: secretary, Henry I. Hewitt; treasurer, Edward F. Messinger, and directors, Charles W. Earle, Louis W. Munro, Mark Hanna, Frank L. Torney, John Wells, Gilbert E. Woods, Joseph F. Moriarty, Lindley A. Bond and George Wilshire.

Retiring as Harvard President

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DR. A. LAWRENCE LOWELL

Modeled from life by Mr. Paul Adrian Brodeur of Wellesley Hills, a bronze relief of Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, retiring president of Harvard University, has been completed as a gift of his classmates in the Harvard College class of 1877. No formal ceremony of dedication is to be held, it was stated, when the plaque is placed on the south wall in the Main Hall of Harvard's new Society of Fellows in Eliot House. It is the first sculptured likeness of Dr. Lowell which has been made, although oil portraits have been painted by both the late John Singer Sargent and Mr. Charles Hopkinson.

Tonight at the Pops

"La Sorella," March ..... Borel-Clerc
"Euryanthe," Overture ..... Weber
"March of the Little Lead Soldiers" ..... Pierné
"Aida," Fantasia ..... Verdi
"La Goyita" ..... Langendoen
"Tales From the Vienna Woods," Waltz ..... Strauss
Songs by Simmons College Glee Club
"Music in the Air," Selection ..... Kern
"Country Gardens" ..... Grainger
"Favorite Regiment," March ..... Ertel

New England Seeks Rail Rate Changes

Modification of prevailing interterritorial class rate adjustment of all-rail freight rates, so "as to permit a return to the all-rail routes of traffic, which New England shippers have been obliged to divert to more economical methods of transportation," is urged by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, New England Traffic League and New Bedford Board of Commerce, in briefs filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Mr. William H. Day, manager of the transportation department of the Boston chamber, pointed out today that the briefs just filed are part of the western class rate case, which was reopened by the I. C. C. at request of various railroads seeking readjustment of these rates, which have not been productive of the financial results anticipated.

Hearings have been completed, said Mr. Day; briefs are being filed, and the next step is a possible tentative report by the examiners in charge of the proceedings, after which oral arguments will precede a decision. The western class rates, he said, involve in part the establishment of such charges as will permit New England manufactured goods to move profitably via the all-rail routes to points in western trunk line territory.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Probably fair tonight and Saturday; not much change in temperature; gentle shifting winds becoming westerly Saturday.

Massachusetts and Rhode Island: Partly cloudy, possibly local thundershowers tonight or Saturday; not much change in temperature.

Maine: Local showers and warmer on coast tonight; Saturday partly cloudy.

New Hampshire: Local showers tonight; Saturday generally fair; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Local showers, slightly cooler tonight; Saturday generally fair.

Connecticut: Local thundershowers tonight and Saturday; not quite so warm tonight.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest winds and partly overcast weather tonight and Saturday; possibly local showers tonight.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	82	82	Montreal	80	84
Bismarck	60	78	Nantucket	76	76
Boston	70	93	New Orelans	80	88
Buffalo	58	62	New York	84	92
Calgary	44	64	Norfolk, Va.	82	96
Charleston	80	88	North Platte	62	86
Chicago	72	98	Philadelphia	84	92
Cincinnati	76	94	Phoenix, Ariz.	68	98
Denver	58	80	Pittsburgh	82	96
Eastport, Me.	52	70	Portland, Me.	60	80
Hatteras	80	82	Raleigh	82	96
Honolulu, T.H.	...	80	St. Louis	82	94
7p.m., June 8	74	...	St. Paul	64	78
Helena, Mont.	54	70	Salt Lake City	58	78
Huron, S. D.	66	80	San Francisco	52	66
Jacksonville	80	86	SantaFe, N.M.	64	76
Kansas City	76	90	Seattle	46	54
Key West	82	82	Tampa	78	90
Los Angeles	56	72	Washington	82	94
Memphis	78	90	Wichita, Kan.	74	96
Miami, Fla.	80	84	Williston, N.D.	60	78

A—9 a. m. June 9.
B—Maximum June 8.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 1:07 a. m., and 1:50 p. m.
Height of tides 11.5 feet, 9.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:47 p. m.

Events Tonight

Boston University senior week: School of medicine, annual dinner of Alumni Association, 7; school of religious education and social service, annual banquet, Dr. Arthur H. Wilde, dean of the school of education, speaker, Fox Hall, 6:30; Sargent School of Physical Education, Senior Promenade, Commonwealth Country Club, Newton, 8; college of liberal arts and college of music, joint promenade, Hotel Somerset, 9; school of education, promenade, Longwood Towers, 9; college of practical arts and letters, promenade, Andover Country Club, Andover, 9.

Lecture by Prof. Joshua Kunitz, author and lecturer, on "Literature and Art in the Soviet Union," first series of three, Phillips Brooks House, Harvard University, 8.

Water pageant, benefit New England Peabody Home for Crippled Children, Crystal Lake, Newton Highlands, 8

Twenty-fifth anniversary celebration, Harvard Business School Alumni; special dinner, address by Dr. Wallace B. Donham, dean of Harvard Business School, on "Twenty-five Years of Progress," and Mr. Joseph V. McKee, former Mayor of New York, on "Municipal Government and Business," Dunster House, 7:30.

Annual June festival, presentation of three Greek drama-dances by Noyes Group, benefit Cambridge Y. W. C. A., Elmwood, birthplace of James Russell Lowell, Elmwood Avenue, 7:30.

Annual state convention, Disabled American Veterans of the World War, Hotel Hawthorne, Salem, all evening, through Sunday.

Dinner and dance, Chamberlain School, Foc's'le, Marblehead, 6:30.

Annual dance, Propavulis Club, New Ocean House, Swampscott, 8.

Graduation exercises, Pine Manor Junior College, address by Prof. J. Anton deHaas, professor of international relations at Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, speaker, Village Congregational Church, Wellesley, 8.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Mädchen in Uniform," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.
Loew's Orpheum—"Peg o' My Heart," 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40 p. m.
Loew's State—"When Ladies Meet," 12:40, 3:00, 5:18, 7:35, 9:54 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Boston University senior week: School of law, class day exercises, school building, 11 Ashburton Place, 10; all-university alumni reunion, William E. Nickerson Recreation Field, Riverside, 1:30 to 12 m.

Twenty fifth anniversary celebration, Harvard Business School Alumni; reading room, Baker Library; address by Mr. Georges F. Doriot, professor of industrial management, Washington, on "The Control of Industry," 9:30; talk by Mr. Adolf A. Berle Jr., Special Adviser to the Secretary of the Treasury, on "Certain Aspects of the Policies of the Administration, 11. (Open to business men.)

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum. Recital by Miss Lucille Monaghan, pianist, 2:45.

Third annual outing, Cashiers' Association of Boston, Red Hill Country Club, North Reading, all day.

Annual reunion, Teachers' College Alumni Association; class reunions, Teachers' College, Huntington Avenue, 4 to 6.

Presentation of "The Toymaker" by pupils of Mary E. Curley School, school auditorium, 2.

Annual state convention, Disabled American Veterans of the World War; business session, State Armory, Salem, 9; parade, 2; annual banquet and dance, Hotel Hawthorne, 6:30.

Twenty-third annual field day, Northeastern University, Riverside, all day.

Second in series of "pay-as-you-please" plazza parties, Commonwealth Country Club, Chestnut Hill, afternoon.

Dedication of bronze tablet in memory of Miss Katharine Lee Bates, address by Dr. John Finley, former New York Commission of Education, the Fenway, near Rose Garden, 10.

Horse show, Salem Country Club, West Peabody, all day.

Children's Museum of Boston: Annual field day, outing for various clubs of museum, all day, start from Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Free guidance to English room, by Mrs. Sayward, 11; to treasures of the museum, 2.

Graduation exercises, Lawrence Academy, talk by Dr. Kenneth C. M. Sills, president of Bowdoin College, on "Self-Education in School and in Life," 11; alumni luncheon, 12:30; baseball game, 3.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Mädchen in Uniform," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.
Loew's Orpheum—"Peg O' My Heart," 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40 p. m.
Loew's State—"When Ladies Meet," 12:40, 3:00, 5:18, 7:36, 9:54 p. m.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days 9 to 5, except Mondays, when the museum is closed. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 o'clock. Exhibition by the Saturday and summer drawing classes; Charlotte Beebe Wilbour Collection of English Silver; woodcuts in chiaroscuro; engravings after Peter Bruegel; Constable Lucas, fifteenth century illustrated books. "English Landscapes."

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court, the Fenway)—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11; other hours by appointment; music at 3:45. Open Sundays, 1 to 5; through July 30; admission free; music at 2. Closed on national holidays.

J. F. Olsson Company Galleries, 43 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Exhibitions of etchings by Mary J. Coulter, Jeannette A. Stewart, Carl Wingate, Philip Plaistridge and Frederick W. Gardinar.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—Treasure Room, exhibition of books, June 5 to 12; Exhibition Room, display of Printing for Commerce and books, June 5-25.

The Architects' Shop, 19 Bromfield Street—Exhibition of water color paintings by Robert P. Bellows. Through June 16.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Exhibition of oil paintings by Grace M. Grah. Through June.

Fogg Art Museum, Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days 9 to 5; admission free. Closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Loan exhibition of modern sculpture by George Kolbe, Wilhelm Lehmbruck, Aristide Maillol, Gaston Lachaise, Charles Despiau, Jacob Epstein, Rodin, Degas, Daumier; water colors by John S. Sargent, primarily landscapes. Through June. Also German prints from the museum collection. Nineteenth century prints.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Exhibition of flowers, landscapes and mushrooms in pastel and water color by Eliza B. Blackford, June 5-16.

Scherver Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open free week days and holidays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., Sundays 1:30 to 5 o'clock. Special exhibitions; Japanese color prints, including productions of works of two eighteenth century masters of Japanese color prints—Kokusai and Hiroshige; bird panels by Kosin and Shosan. Other special exhibitions are North American Indian baskets, gems and gem stones, sea life; small American mammals. Through June.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—English sporting paintings. Through June.

Grace Horne Galleries, Dartmouth and Stuart Streets—General summer exhibitions.

For further information see Monday's Monitor

Forbes Queried On Sale of Stocks To Mitchell's Wife

Tells Court He Believed She Had Funds to Pay Interest on Shares

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 9—Mr. Harry W. Forbes, the lawyer who advised Mr. Charles E. Mitchell regarding his sale of 18,300 shares of stock to Mrs. Elizabeth R. Mitchell his wife, revealed on cross-examination by the United States Attorney, George Z. Medalie, today that although he realized Mrs. Mitchell would, "as the valid owner" of the stock, be taking all the risks of a drop in the market, he did not discuss this element of the situation, with his client.

Mr. Mitchell's trial before Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard, on charges of evading income tax payments for 1929 and 1930 by alleged "sham" sales of stock and alleged failure to report a legitimate item of income, entered its fifth week today and the defense has not yet concluded its presentation of evidence. The prosecution closed its case last Friday, after three weeks of testimony.

Mr. Forbes under Mr. Medalie's questioning, insisted that he had not thought it necessary to inquire into Mrs. Mitchell's ability to make interest payments averaging $49,000 a quarter on the block of stock which she bought for $3,800,000, although she made no payment on account. Mrs. Mitchell's estate at that time, Dec. 20, 1920, was valued at $940,994, accountants had previously testified in the case.

Ability to Pay Not Noted

"You were considering the validity in good faith of this sale," asked Mr. Medalie.

"Yes."

"And, at that time, you didn't consider it necessary, in view of the validity of purpose of the transaction, to inquire whether she could pay interest on the purchase price?"

"It didn't seem necessary for me to ask, because Mr. Mitchell had told me his wife had independent means, and I had understood she was a person of considerable means."

"You took it for granted she would pay the interest?"

"Yes."

"And he said nothing to you about it?"

"No, sir."

Questioning Mr. Forbes on the preparation of the receipt which officers of the National City Company signed in December, 1929, admitting their liability for certain payments made to them from the management fund in July and subsequently charged against them, Mr. Medalie asked the witness whether he had advised officers of the company that "a promissory note was one way in which the matter could be handled."

"I did not make the suggestion at that particular conference," the witness replied.

Mr. Medalie also brought out that Mr. Forbes had at one time suggested that the management fund might be repaid, "in cash or otherwise" if the fund showed no accruals sufficient to take care of the amounts paid to the officers on July 1, 1929, and charged against them six months later.

Complied With Request

"Did he say anything to that?" inquired the prosecutor.

"I don't recall that he made any reply."

In drawing up a form of receipt which the officers signed, Mr. Forbes said he was "complying with a request" rather than advising as to the kind of receipt that should be obtained from them.

"Did you tell them you would draw up a receipt such as they outlined, but that you would not be responsible for any question of law depending upon the interpretation of a resolution you had not seen?" asked the prosecutor.

"I cannot say I stated it in those words, but I think I did state that in substance."

Mr. Leo Berman, an income tax investigator, testified concerning items on the income tax return for 1929 of Mr. Stanley Russell, a vice-president of National City Company, who received $170,000 from the management fund on July 1, 1929. Mr. Mitchell's neglect to report the $666,666.67 item he received from the same fund on that date is one of the counts on which the Government charges he illegally evaded income tax payments.

Mr. Berman testified, and his testimony was supported by exhibits, that, although Mr. Russell's income tax report for 1929 was investigated and the question of the $170,000 payment "held for review," no additional income tax was imposed on him for that item. There was an additional income tax of $1788 imposed after the examination, Mr. Berman said, but this amount had no relation to the $170,000 management fund item.

Roosevelt Stand Praised By Boston Business Men

Commendation of the stand of President Roosevelt against the emergency deposit insurance provision of pending banking legislation, by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, was voiced by Mr. Frederic S. Snyder, president of the chamber, in telegraphic approval of his action sent direct to the President.

The chamber urged further opposition to general deposit insurance proposals of the Glass and Steagall bills. The chamber believes that the Government should not participate in the guarantee plan, said Mr. Snyder. It also believes that inefficient bank management should not thus be encouraged and especially that depositors and taxpayers in sections having had relatively good banking records should not be penalized.

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Bacon, sliced and lean	lb.	20c
Daisy Hams, boneless	lb.	25c
Jello, assorted flavors	3 pkgs.	23c
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Low-Cost Rents Found Possible In Boston Area

Housing Group Launches Plan Similar to Slum Rehabilitation

In the South End of Boston there is a street that is little more than an alley in width and here the Massachusetts Housing Association is demonstrating that low cost rents, which comply with decent standards of living, are practical.

The association has launched an unusual experiment in what amounts to practical slum rehabilitation in miniature. It proposes to cut through a deteriorated area of the city with a street of renovated houses that shall be an example and an inspiration to the inhabitants of the section.

Consequently on this alley-wide street, in the rear of the Morgan Memorial, the association made its start a few years ago with the acquisition of two tenement houses. Three flats in each building were renovated; bathrooms, electricity and gas installed, and the dwellings emerged representing all that the building inspector could desire.

Standing at the entrance of the street, an observer could pick out the two houses by their neat darker-toned brick facing and the courageous little flower boxes that thrust vivid splotches of red and green into the somber street.

The association has banked largely upon the influence of these houses in evoking imitation from the neighboring tenants and owners. And in this expectation, it has not been entirely disappointed. A few days after completion of the association's houses, according to Mr. Fred Moore, treasurer of the association, two tenements for the first time were lighted with electric lights. There also was prompt response from two owners who made the exteriors of their homes appear more trim and inviting.

In the more than a year and a half since these renovated flats have been finished, they have been occupied continuously. Though the rental is but $6 a week in the winter and $5 in the summer, the project has been just about self-supporting, Mr. Moore said.

The fact that the project practically has paid for itself during the slump was interpreted by Mr. Moore as fair indication that such an enterprise might be made to pay during normal times. The interest displayed in it as represented by inquiries also was deemed by him to be good evidence that the experiment could be carried forward on a much larger scale.

Conceding that the high price of land and standing building values might preclude the success of such a project in some areas, he insisted that there are certain streets where it could be done successfully.

There has been a partnership between the Morgan Memorial and the association in this enterprise—with the Memorial providing the laborers from those men in need of employment and the association providing the funds for the renovating.

Mr. Moore, who is also the treasurer of the Memorial, defined the objectives of the association as not anticipatory and theoretical. They are present and practical, he declared, and do not contemplate some ambituous plan to eradicate the slums wholesale, but rather to proceed in small ventures as far as possible today in the hope that small and practical beginnings will gain momentum and scope.

Japanese Present Obstacle to Move Against Bombing

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, June 9— Making Japan's consent to prohibition of air bombing conditional on the abolition of aircraft carriers and on an agreement that civil aircraft would not be used for military purposes in time of war, Mr. Naotaki Sato, Japanese delegate, yesterday met the united opposition of United States and British delegations and drew forth a rebuke from Mr. Arthur Henderson, president of the meeting. He encountered further opposition when he renewed Japan's revisionist campaign against the Washington and London naval treaties.

Immediately following this incident the general commission of the conference adjourned until after the opening weeks of the Economic Conference, leaving a large measure of authority in Mr. Henderson's hands to reconcile the conflicting views in private conversations with the delegations during the London sessions, which many members of the Disarmament Conference will attend.

Geneva's parting contribution to the success of the Economic Conference was a formal adoption of the British draft convention, not only as a basis for discussion, but as a basis for an eventual disarmament convention. It is hoped that this gesture will provide the necessary evidence that disarmament problems are not considered insoluble.

Mr. Sato's intervention came at the end of the morning session in addition to declaring that Japan could not give up bombardment from the air unless guaranteed security from attack from aircraft carriers and converted passenger planes, he asserted that the London treaty did not establish an atmosphere of tranquillity in the signatory countries.

Proposed 'Judge Landis' Of Dairying in Vermont

BARRE, Vt., June 9 (AP)—Mr. Thomas Nelson Perkins of Boston, who has been mentioned for possible appointment as New England milk administrator, was in Barre today to continue his conferences with New England milk producers. He arrived from New Hampshire and spent the night with his son, Thomas Nelson Perkins Jr., a resident of Barre.

Mr. Perkins said he expected to go to Washington next week to confer with the Secretary of Agriculture.

Art Competition Announced

A summer composition competition for students at the School of the Museum of Fine Arts is announced by Mr. Rodney J. Burn, director of drawing and painting at the school. Compositions in oils on canvas of 30 by 36 inches or larger may be done during the vacation around the subject "Summer." These will be exhibited at the opening of the school in the fall and a prize of $200 will be awarded for the best work. This is the second year the competition has been held.

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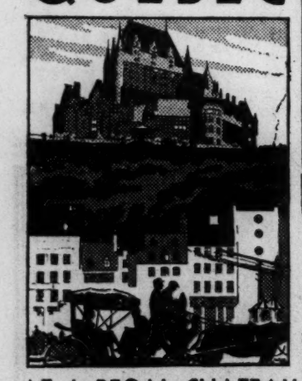

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Reservations from Canadian Pacific, 344 Madison Ave., New York; 405 Boylston St., Boston; 1500 Locust St., Phila., or write Chateau Frontenac, Quebec.

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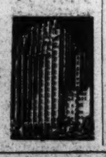

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Wins First Honors in New England Contest

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

WALTHAM, MASS., HIGH SCHOOL BAND READY TO ENTRAIN FOR EVANSTON, ILL.

Monitor News on Air 45 Minutes Later

BEGINNING Tuesday, June 6, the morning radiocast of "The Monitor Views the News" will be heard at 12:30 to 12:45 p. m., E. D. T., from Stations WBZ, WBZA and shortwave station W1XAZ, instead of 11:45 a. m. as formerly.

The regular evening radiocast will continue as before from 6:00 to 6:15 p. m., over Station WHDH.

Hultman Orders Police Shakeup

A shakeup in the police department, involving 223 officers and patrolmen, went into effect today upon orders from Mr. Eugene C. Hultman, Boston Police Commissioner. Back Bay Station was the one most affected by transfers. Nearly two-thirds of its patrol personnel were sent to various parts of the city.

In announcing the transfers, Mr. Hultman said: "These transfers are made for the purpose of aiding the men who have been most seriously affected by the cuts in pay. There are excellent opportunities in the Back Bay and Milk Street divisions for an ambitious officer to earn extra money in paid details and it will tend to equalize the pay. There is no other reason for the transfers."

Charters of two Boston clubs have been suspended by Mr. Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, because the clubs had changed their locations without police authority. These revocations are the first which have been made since Mr. Hultman started a check-up on all clubs in an effort to combat speakeasies by suspending charters of clubs that do not comply with police regulations.

Drama Library Given To Yale by Prof. Baker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 9—Mr. George Pierce Baker, who retires at the end of this month as chairman of Yale University's Department of Drama, has given Yale his personal library on the drama, comprising a collection of more than 2000 volumes, as well as a bust of Eugene O'Neill, who was one of his pupils.

Announcement of the gifts will be made tomorrow in the Yale Alumni Weekly, which reveals that students in the drama department, with alumni and former students of Professor Baker at Harvard, have presented to the department a portrait of Mr. Baker, painted by Prof. Deane Keller of the Yale School of Fine Arts. Dean Everett V. Meeks, accepting the portrait for the university, said that Professor Baker had "performed a feat of farthest reaching benefit, not only for the playwright and producer, but for the teacher as well."

Bonding of Dairies Asked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Quebec's newly appointed Dairy Commission has decided to demand bonding of all dairy firms in the Province of Quebec. This is to protect the farmers, as well as responsible dairy companies in price fixing.

The bonding will affect upward of 2000 firms in the Province and will be dependent upon the value of daily opcrations during the past three months.

Business Magnates Drop Daily Rigors for Play

"All work and no play" goes the old adage, so stern executives and high pressure sales managers of big industrial establishments, constituting membership of the Sales Managers and Executives Clubs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, met on the green of the Woodland Country Club today.

A golf tournament, dinner and entertainment made up the annual outing, in charge of Mr. Fred A. Dakin, president of the Executives Club, and Prof. Harry R. Tosdal, of Harvard University, president of the Sales Managers Club.

Massachusetts Man Named To Head Editors' Group

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 9 (AP)—The four-day convention of the National Editorial Association ended here yesterday with the elevation of Mr. Walter D. Allen of Brookline, Mass., to the presidency and the election of Mr. Kenneth C. Baldridge of Bloomfield, Iowa, as vice-president.

Resolutions adopted by the association urged more strict federal regulation of radio broadcasting companies, asked the officers to prepare to meet the requirements of the National Recovery Act as it pertains to newspapers, condemned the practice of using uniformed telegraph messengers to distribute advertising circulars, indorsed certain market survey reports as sponsored by state press associations and urged consideration of a plan for a publicity control bureau.

Libby Elected to Board

Mr. William P. Libby, assistant treasurer and traffic manager of the Plymouth Cordage Company yesterday was elected to the board of directors of the Tidewater Terminal Company of Boston, Inc., operators of the Army Base shipping terminal at South Boston. Mr. Libby is a member of the governing board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce Maritime Association and is a former president of the New England Traffic Club.

Boston Bond Issue Approved

The petition of the Boston Metropolitan District for permission to issue $3,000,000 of bonds at approximately 3¾ per cent interest, to run for three years, was approved yesterday by the Public Utilities Commission. The issue will be used to pay $3,000,000 in temporary borrowings made to retire bonds of the Boston Elevated Railway which matured June 1.

American Gas & Electric

American Gas & Electric Company reports for the 12 months ended April 30, 1933, net income of $10,145,250 after taxes, depreciation, interest, subsidiary preferred dividends, etc., compared with $14,802,037 in 12 months ended April 30, 1932.

High School Band Of Waltham Is Off For National Contest

The Waltham High School Band, winner of the title of "the best high school band in New England" at a contest held last month at Newport, R. I., left Newtonville yesterday afternoon on the Wolverine via the Boston & Albany Railroad and New York Central Lines for the National High School Band contest to be held in Evanston, Ill., today and tomorrow.

Sixty-five youthful musicians, headed by Miss Dorothy Slamin, New England champion drum major, were given a hearty send-off by mothers and fathers of the boys and a few hundred townspeople. Mayor Patrick J. Duane, Mr. Raymond A. Crawford, supervisor of music; Mr. Ralph I. Schoonmaker, director of the Waltham Junior High School band, and Miss Loretta B. Mullin, elementary music supervisor, accompanied the band, which has been invited to play at the Century of Progress exposition in Chicago because of its noteworthy achievements in state and sectional school music contests.

When the Wolverine, which was in two sections because of the three special cars for the band, pulled into the Newtonville station, the Junior High band struck up a lively tune which drew the comment that it would some day duplicate the honor that the high school band has won. Pictures were taken with the band posed all over the front of the huge locomotive. As the group climbed aboard the train and found seats, a final burst of music from the junior band vied with the snorting engine and yells of "Come back with the cup." The band will return home Tuesday after a visit to Niagara Falls.

Engineers Brotherhood To Investigate Bank

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 9 (AP)—That the self-styled "Progressives" of the Brotherhood of Engineers won all five places on a committee of the organization to investigate the defunct Standard Trust Bank of Cleveland, was disclosed from the Engineers' Convention yesterday. The balloting, Tuesday, was secret.

The Standard Bank was successor to the Engineers National Bank, and the Brotherhood was its largest depositor. One of the announced objectives of the "Progressives" of the Brotherhood is to defeat Mr. Alvanley Johnston for reelection as Grand Chief Engineer. Under Mr. Johnston's leadership, the Progressives allege, the Brotherhood has engaged in outside activities, including banking, which they oppose.

Domino

Largest selling cane sugar

"Sweeten it with Domino"

M.I.T. Professors Reach Retirement; New Teachers Named

Retirement of several prominent professors at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a number of promotions were announced at the institute today. Prof. William Hovgaard, professor of naval design and construction, who joined the staff in 1901, will retire with the title of professor emeritus. Like Dr. Davis R. Dewey, head of the economics department, and Dr. Waldemar Lindgren, head of the geology department, whose retirements recently were announced, he will become an honorary lecturer next year.

Dr. Robert P. Bigelow, professor of zoology, also will retire this year, as well as four members of the staff of the department of architecture. Professors William F. Brown, John O. Sumner and Ervin Kenison, and Dr. Charles H. Walker, lecturer on architecture at the institute since 1884. Prof. W. A. Johnston of the mechanical engineering department since 1894, will retire Oct. 1 with the title of professor emeritus.

In the promotions announced, Commander Henry E. Russell will succeed Professor Hovgaard in the course in naval construction. Prof. Charles B. Breed has been appointed acting head of the civil engineering department. Mr. John L. Reid, instructor of freehand drawing in the department of architecture, has been promoted to the grade of assistant professor.

New appointments include Prof. Lawrence B. Anderson, who will teach architectural design, succeeding Prof. Jacques Carlu, who has resigned to return to France, where he is director of the Fontainebleau School of Fine Arts. Sir Raymond Unwin, British authority on city planning, has been appointed lecturer in the architecture department, and Mr. James Ford Clapp becomes a lecturer on planning principles in the same department.

British Fleet to Visit U. S.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., June 9 (AP)—Four British warships will visit New England ports this summer, the Portsmouth Navy Yard was advised today. The flagship of the fleet, the H. M. S. Norfolk, will visit Bar Harbor, Me. The Danae will call at Boston, Bar Harbor and Rockland, Me., and the Dundee will visit Gloucester, Mass. The Scarborough is scheduled to call at Portsmouth, N. H., and New Bedford, Mass.

V. F. W. Admits German

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Mr. G. F. Neuhauser, an officer in the German Army during the World War, has been elected an honorary member of Post No. 76, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, here. Mr. Neuhauser is the editor of Freie Presse fuer Texas, local German newspaper.

Christian Ideals Helpful to China, Chiang Declares

Teachings of Self-Denial Needed for Nation, Says Military Leader

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—The Chinese press is devoting considerable attention to an address made by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek at the Hunan Bible Institute at Changsha, in which General Chiang praised the work done by Christian mission schools in China and declared that Chinese might well accept the teachings of Christianity to save their country.

General Chiang declared: "If there are now people who distrust mission schools, this is due to the fact that they do not know them. As for myself, I think that schools of this kind are greatly concerned with the peace of the harassed Chinese nation and the welfare of their unfortunate people.

"Naturally there are many ways to save a nation, but the indispensable thing is to have a model. I realize that the Jesus taught by Bible schools may be taken as such a model. If Jesus saved mankind, it is because he earnestly strove to reach the goal he had on view and finally reached it, thanks to his charity, his sacrifice, his disregard of everything else, and his heedlessness of his own dangers and trials. If, therefore, we want to save China nowadays, we must make use of the spirit of Jesus and of his self-denial."

General Chiang, it will be recalled, was received into the Methodist Episcopal Church in Shanghai in 1930. His wife already was a member.

Dayton Rubber Output Up

DAYTON, June 9—Dayton Rubber Manufacturing Company has stepped up June production to exceed by 25 per cent any previous month, Lynn Harvey, sales manager, stated. The previous high month was August, 1928. May orders far exceeded shipments. New molding equipment is being installed to meet demand.

SELECT THIS HOTEL FOR YOUR SUMMER VISIT TO NEW YORK

800 sunny, outside rooms. Every room with bath, shower and radio. Adjacent to Grand Central and B & O Bus Terminal . . . only a few minutes from Pennsylvania Station. In the midst of the theatrical district and the fashionable shops.

SINGLE ROOMS from $2.50 to $5 per day weekly from $15

DOUBLE ROOMS from $3.50 to $6 per day weekly from $21

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TILE *WILL* SHINE

Just a dab of soft, creamy Wright's Silver Cream on a cloth or mop . . . a gentle rub . . . a quick wipe and tile will actually shine. Wright's Silver Cream is the safe household cleaner—for silver, porcelain and chromium plated fixtures. Unequalled for keeping refrigerators sweet and clean. Send for a free sample jar.

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MAZOLA remains a standard of genuine economy in the preparation of fresh, delicious Salad Dressings and the frying of tender, appetizing foods.

America's Finest Oil for Salads and Cooking

Whether she is the richest bride in town or just another young wife starting out . . . whether she comes back to a mansion or a kitchenette apartment, she'll need an electric cleaner. No matter how wealthy she is, she cannot buy a better cleaner than The Hoover, nor a more economical one. Yet you pay as little as $4.50 *down.*

More homes, mansions or cottages, are cleaned by Hoovers than by any other cleaner. . . . *Hoover is the oldest* maker of electric cleaners and the largest. *More than 3,000,000* Hoovers have been sold. . . . *The Hoover is unique* due to its exclusive, patented cleaning principle, Positive Agitation. By virtually shaking the rug, The Hoover dislodges even the most deeply embedded grit so injurious to rugs, and removes it, along with all lint, hair, litter and dust. . . . *The Hoover* is not only more efficient at the start, but is kept efficient by its sturdier construction and by expert Hoover service, to which every Hoover owner is entitled. . . . *The Hoover may be bought* on as low a down payment and with as small an outlay per month as the cheapest machine, yet a Hoover brings you many more years of cleaning service. . . . *The Hoover is sold* by the leading merchants of the country. . . . When their bonded and trustworthy representatives call, ask for a Home Trial of a new Silver Jubilee Hoover. *The Hoover Company. Factories: North Canton, Ohio; Hamilton, Ontario.*

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HOOVER ELECTRIC CLEANER

Moth Worms Can't Live Where This Can Is Hung

MOTH worms keep out of sight while doing their damage. They eat down into folds, pads and linings and bore holes through seams. There's one sure way to get rid of them for good. Hang a can of Expello in every closet where clothes are stored. The heavier-than-air vapor seeps down through every thread, finds every moth worm and kills it. It also destroys moth eggs and the moths themselves. Not one remains.

Buy Expello today. Don't let moth worms get a start. Hang the cans in closets. Pack the handy gauze bags in drawers, chests and trunks. Then you may be sure your valuable furs, woolens, draperies, and other valuables are safe, and at little cost. Your dealer probably sells Expello. If not, we will supply you direct. The Expello Corporation, Dover, New Hampshire.

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Expello Spot Remover *is the new cleaning fluid that works fast and leaves no ring.*

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DESTROYS MOTH WORMS

A package for every home need

Lowest PRICES OF ALL TIME

To start a party serve UNDERWOOD DELICIOUS Deviled Ham

On Toast or Crackers

Armour Leading National Open By Five Strokes

Establishes New Record for the North Shore Golf Club Links

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLENVIEW, Ill., June 9—Thomas D. Armour of Medinah C. C., near Chicago, with a record of 68, set the pace in the first quarter of the qualifying round of the thirty-seventh annual open title tournament of the United States Golf Association yesterday. He bettered, by one stroke, the standard set on a layout 300 yards shorter by Abe G. Espinosa of Cog-Hill Golf and Country Club, near here, in 1928 in the Western Open. Armour was 4 under par negotiating the 6927-yard North Shore Golf Club links and held a lead of 5 strokes on the field.

Five strokes behind Armour marched a former winner, Walter C. Hagen of Detroit, champion in '14 and '19, and 6 strokes behind trailed the title defender Eugene Sarazen, of New York. Both had a lot of company. Those who trooped with Hagen were Henry Ciucl of Flushing, N. Y., Craig R. Wood of Deal, N. J., John Revolta of Menominee Falls, Mich., and the amateurs N. E. White of Los Angeles, Calif., and M. J. McCarthy Jr. of Cleveland Ohio, with 73 each. Sarazen had seven companions in the 74 bracket. John J. Farrell of Mamaroneck, N. Y., champion of 1928, was back among those shooting 75. Cyril Walker of Paramus, N. J., champion of 1924, straggled in with 78; Billy Burke of Greenwich, Conn., winner in '31 had 79.

With his remarkably consistent pair of 34 nines, Armour disproved his own observation, previous to the tourney, that the worst golf is played in the National Open. The observation held true, however, for the rest of the field. Never before did a contender hold a five-stroke lead at the end of the first 18 holes. Others, who trimmed par during the calm days of practice, found the course more difficult in a brisk wind, especially when they faced it coming home.

His play was featured by the sinking of an approach shot on the seventeenth, lifting his ball from the grass 25 feet from the green for a birdie 3. It landed 10 feet from the hole and trickled straight down.

Armour won his large gallery early with a birdie 4 on the second hole, and birdie 3's on the tricky fourth and the simple fifth. He used an extra stroke only on the third and was 2 under par at the turn. Coming back he saved a stroke with a 4 on the twelfth and his 3 on the seventeenth, playing all the others in perfect form. Ed Dudley of Wilmington, Del., western open champion in 1931, played with Armour and shot 40—41—81. The Armour card compared to par as follows:

Par out	4	5	3	4	4	4	5	3	4—36
Armour, out	4	4	4	3	4	5	3	4	—34
Par in	4	4	5	3	4	5	3	4	4—36—72
Armour in	4	4	4	3	4	5	3	4	—34 68

Many scores were all but ruined on the last three holes, which are said to be among the toughest and most interesting finishing holes in the Chicago district. The sixteenth is a short, deceptive layout on which the stars found a par 3 difficult, though Ciuci shot a birdie 2 here. The seventeenth is a stiff par 4 with awesome trouble surrounding the green. The eighteenth, another stiff par 4, requires a tee shot that must be steered straight down the middle past trouble on right and left. Revolta and Ciuci required an extra stroke on each of these holes, while White had trouble on the seventeenth.

Wood was expected among the leaders because of his brilliant winter season; but the presence of Ciuci, McCarthy, Revolta and White in the vanguard was regarded as disturbing by those who try to figure it out in advance. This was especially true in the case of the amateurs, White, who was not prominently considered, and McCarthy. The cards:

Player	Out	In	T'tl
T. D. Armour, Chicago	34	34	68
*N. E. White, Los Angeles	36	37	73
C. R. Wood, Deal, N. J.	38	35	73
W. C. Hagen, Detroit	36	37	73
John Revolta, Menominee, Mich.	36	37	73
Henry Ciuci, Flushing	35	38	73
*M. J. McCarthy Jr., Cleveland	35	38	73
Gene Sarazen, New York	38	36	74
J. H. Kirkwood, Chicago	35	39	74
Ky Laffoon, Denver	37	37	74
L. J. Wilcox, Norfolk, Neb.	37	37	74
Carl Gustafson, Homewood, Ill.	35	39	74
Al Watrous, Birmingham, Mich.	38	36	74
Tom Creary, Albany	37	37	74
C. H. Mayo, Long Beach, N. Y.	35	39	74
J. H. Smith, Oak Park, Ill.	36	39	75
*John Goodman, Omaha	39	36	75
O. A. Dutra, Brentwood Heights	37	38	75
*D. J. Armstrong, Aurora	39	36	75
*J. N. Fischer, Ft. Thomas, Ky.	37	38	75
J. J. Farrell, Mamaroneck	36	39	75
Joe Belfore, Grosse Pointe	39	36	75
Mortie Dutra, Royal Oak, Mich.	39	36	75
Ralph Beach, Pikesville, Md.	35	40	75
R. A. Cruickshank, Richmond	38	37	75
Paul Runyan, White Plains, N. Y.	39	36	75
Robert Crowley, Dedham, Mass.	38	37	75
William Schwartz, St. Louis	39	36	75
James Johnstone, Toronto	36	40	76
P. D. Shute, Manos, Penna.	38	38	76
T. J. Harmon Jr., Montclair, N. J.	36	40	76
Walter Kosak, Flushing	36	40	76
C. E. Manning, Belleville, Penna.	38	38	76
Jack Forrester, Oradell, N. J.	37	39	76
Abe G. Espinosa, Chicago	39	37	76
T. P. Perkins, Willoughby	38	38	76
Leslie Madison, Chandler, Ariz.	36	40	76
*Gus Moreland, Dallas	37	39	76
Ralph Guldhal, St. Louis	39	37	76
William Nellan, North Hills	38	38	76
L. H. Bolstad, St. Paul	37	39	76
Ray Schwartz, St. Louis	38	39	77
MacDonald Smith, Nashville	37	40	77
Wm. Klein, East Williston, N. Y.	38	39	77
P. S. Gallett, Wauwatosa, Wis.	40	37	77
H. Barron, Port Chester, N. Y.	36	39	77
Charles Lacey, Great Neck	40	37	77
Robert Shave, Willoughby	38	39	77
Errie Ball, Atlanta, Ga.	37	40	77
Vincent Eldred, Bellevue	38	39	77
H. E. Cooper, Glen Ellyn	37	41	78
Nicholas Weber, Grand Rapids	38	40	78
Cyril Walker, Paramus, N. J.	40	38	78
Joseph Paletti, Wilmette, Ill.	37	41	78
G. B. Smith, Moorestown	37	41	78
Leo H. Diegel, Grosse Pointe	42	36	78
J. F. Mathews, Kansas City	37	41	78
G. Cunningham, Bethesda, Md.	40	38	78
Frank Moore, Duquoin, Ill.	40	38	78
Thomas Carny, Ravinia, Ill.	38	40	78
George Dawson, Chicago	41	37	78
Charles MacAndrew, Quincy	39	39	78
Jack Gordon, Buffalo	39	39	78
J. P. Heany, Rochester	39	39	78
Frank Gelhot, Cincinnati	38	40	78
John Kinder, Asbury Park	39	40	79
Billy Burke, Greenwich	38	41	79
J. E. Millholland, Los Angeles	37	42	79
Joe Turnesa, Elmsford, N. J.	43	36	79
Albert Alcroft, Youngstown	39	40	79
R. Hancock, Stoneham, Mass.	40	39	79
P. Del Vecchio, Gr'sburg, Penna.	39	40	79
Patrick Sawyer, Minneapolis	38	41	79
Wilfred Wherle, Racine	39	40	79
Edward Williams, Miami	40	39	79
Harold McSpaden, Bethel	39	40	79
Harry Hampton Chicago	41	38	79
Anthony Manero, Greensboro	42	37	79
M. O'Connor, Belleville, N. J.	41	38	79
Willie Goggin, San Mateo, Calif.	38	41	79
Henry Decker, Excelsior Springs	41	38	79
J. C. Cummins, Cleveland	40	39	79
John Golden, Noroton	39	40	79
Walter Scheiber, Jamaica	41	38	79
Wilfred H. Cox, Brooklyn	40	39	79
Frank Walsh, Morton Grove, Ill.	41	38	79
Clarence Clark, Bloomfield, N. J.	42	38	80
Al R. Espinosa, Akron	38	42	80
Carl Rocco, Chicago	39	41	80
E. P. Loeffler, Jr., Oakmont	42	38	80
Jack Thompson, Youngstown	40	40	80
J. E. Rogers, Denver	42	38	80
Bill Carmen, Cleveland	40	40	80
Francis Schwartz, St. Louis	40	40	80
Benjamin Smith, Oak Park	40	40	80
George von Elm, Akron	38	42	80
Robert MacDonald, Chicago	42	38	80
Jack Patroni, New Rochelle	38	42	80
J. W. Campbell, Philadelphia	39	41	80
Daniel Goss, Birmingham	41	39	80
G. M. Smith, Lake Forest	38	43	81
B. H. Cowdery, Omaha	40	41	81
W. C. Gordon, Waterloo, Iowa	40	41	81
H. J. Kaiser, Racine	41	40	81
Robert Randall, Cleveland	39	42	81
Archie Hambrich, Zanesville	41	40	81
Kelly Reichl, Madison	41	40	81
Dewey Longworth, Oakland	41	40	81
John Shimkonis, Andover, Mass.	43	38	81
Chardes Nordberg, Lake Forest	40	41	81
Ed Dudley, Wilmington, Del.	41	40	81
Francis Scheider, Dallas	39	42	81
Albert Collins, Kansas City	39	42	81
Red Gann, Chattanooga	42	39	81
R. T. Barnes, Cheyenne	43	38	81
Clarence Y'key, Kansas City	42	40	82
Richard May, East Providence	41	41	82
Charles Guest, Deal	40	42	82
John Moyer, Shamokin	40	42	82
F. H. Hyatt, Charlotte	40	42	82
P. A. Marseoll, Columbus	40	42	82
Chester O'Brien, St. Louis	44	38	82
Leonard Dodson, Springfield	40	42	82
Peter O'Hara, Verona	43	40	83
Robert Strauss, Cincinnati	42	41	83
*Sony Rouse, Chicago	44	39	83
K. M. Young Jr., Pittsburgh	41	42	83
Frank Justin, La Grange	40	43	83
Thomas Talbot, Springfield	39	44	83
Joe Trisner, Flushing	42	42	84
G. G. Mader, Milwaukee	42	42	84
Harry De May, Elmwood, Ill.	42	42	84
C. G. Leonard, Milwaukee	40	44	84
Herman Rama, Flushing	42	42	84
Melvin Shorey, Washington	42	42	84
Stacey Graham, Nashville	43	42	85
Will Gunn Jr., Wallingford	42	43	85
Alex Campbell, Dayton	47	39	85
Joe Pezzuio, Warwick	42	43	85
C. M. Gamber, St. Clair	42	43	85
Edward Ginther, Newark	43	43	86
Joe Brennan, Upper Darby	41	45	86
E. H. Livesay, Worthington	42	44	86
P. W. Henry, Springfield, Penna.	46	41	87
J. H. Bird, Menominee, Wis.	42	46	88
Wallace Chamberlain, Chicago	43	47	90
W. I. Hunter, Los Angeles			Withdrew
Al Zimmerman, Portland, Ore.			Withdrew
Fred Morrison, Pasadena, Calif.			Withdrew
Sam M. Parks Jr., Uniontown			Withdrew
George Howard, Canton, Ohio			Withdrew
Ben Richter, St. Louis			Withdrew

*Amateur.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	35	21	.625
New Orleans	35	23	.603
Birmingham	35	24	.593
Nashville	34	25	.576
Chattanooga	26	29	.473
Atlanta	25	32	.439
Knoxville	20	37	.351
Little Rock	19	38	.333

Results June 8

Knoxville 6, Atlanta 4.
New Orleans 10, Memphis 9.
Nashville 7, Chattanooga 6.
Birmingham 5, Little Rock 1.
Birmingham 3, Little Rock 2.

Page to Go to Pacific Coast

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 9—Coach H. O. "Pat" Page, who recently resigned as mentor of the baseball squad and assistant football coach at University of Chicago, is following Prof. A. A. Stagg to the west coast. Page is to be athletic director and coach of major sports at the Montezuma Boys' School, Los Gatos, Calif. Professor Stagg has signed with College of the Pacific at Stockton, Calif. Page was a four-sport star in his student days, football, basketball, baseball and track, and has coached all of them at Butler University and Indiana University as well as at the Midway.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	30	16	.652
Indianapolis	28	17	.622
Minneapolis	26	23	.531
Milwaukee	24	24	.500
Toledo	25	26	.490
St. Paul	24	27	.471
Louisville	22	28	.440
Kansas City	18	36	.333

Results June 8

Indianapolis 3, Kansas City 1.
Louisville 4, Milwaukee 3.
Columbus 3, St. Paul 2.
St. Paul 5, Columbus 3.
Minneapolis 13, Toledo 6.
Toledo 10, Minneapolis 7.

College Baseball Result

Providence 14, Harvard Grads 2.

Movement to Combat Semi-Pros Under Way

By the Associated Press

Vienna, June 9

THE International Olympic Committee today approved forwarding to the sports authorities of the various countries a series of recommendations for combating semi-professionalism.

The recommendations include a proposal that all correspondence and negotiations, concerning the entry and travel of amateurs to foreign competition, be handled by the organization of which the athlete is a member and the corresponding organization in the other country.

The Olympic Committee also suggests all travel expenses be paid to the organization and not to the athlete, and preferably in the form of railway and steamship tickets and hotel coupons, instead of cash. The committee would have no athlete devoting more than 21 days annually to foreign competition except during the Olympic Games.

Athens was selected as the convention city for 1934.

Jimmy Foxx Hits Trio of Homers In Succession

Helps Athletics Triumph Over Yankees, 14 to 10 —White Sox Beaten

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	31	14	.689
Washington	28	22	.560
Chicago	26	21	.553
Philadelphia	24	20	.545
Cleveland	26	25	.510
Detroit	23	25	.479
St. Louis	18	33	.353
Boston	15	31	.326

Results June 8

Boston 4, Washington 3.
Washington 12, Boston 3.
Philadelphia 14, New York 10.
Detroit 3, Chicago 2 (11 innings).
St. Louis 8, Cleveland 3.

Jimmy Foxx of the Philadelphia Athletics held the American League baseball spotlight yesterday when he connected with three successive home runs and helped give his team a 14-to-10 triumph over the New York Yankees. All three smashes came while Vernon "Lefty" Gomez was pitching for the World Champions, the last of which drove the slim boxman to the showers. It was Philadelphia's first victory of the season over the Yanks. Foxx hit his homers on the first three trips to the plate. Gehrig hit his eleventh of the campaign for the Yankees, while Babe Ruth made his twelfth.

Detroit knocked Chicago out of second place in the standing yesterday, winning an 11-inning contest, 3 to 2. Sam Jones shut the Tigers out for eight innings, but a homer by Stone in the ninth put the Detroit club back in the ball game. A costly error by Frank Grube gave the Tigers their winning run in the eleventh, the Chicago catcher dropping Appling's perfect throw to the plate, which would have retired Hogsett.

The last-place Boston Red Sox came from behind to win the first game of a double-header from Washington yesterday, 4 to 3, but the Senators came back strong in the second engagement and triumphed, 12 to 3. The Senators had a 3-to-2 lead going into the ninth inning of the opener, when Ferrell's double, a base on balls to Werber, Johnson' double and a pass to Seeds with the bases full, put across two runs for Boston. Washington pounded out 17 safeties in the second game, scoring nine runs in the last two innings.

Ed Wells pitched good ball yesterday and led his mates, the St. Louis Browns, to a 5-to-3 victory over the Cleveland Indians, who were handed their fifth straight defeat. Wells yielded eight hits and gave only one base on balls. The Browns touched Clint Brown for four runs in the fourth inning and batted him out of the box in the fifth. Art Scharein led the Browns at bat with a double and triple. Crouch hit a homer. The scores by innings:

At Philadelphia

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	2	0	1	5	0	0	6	x	14	19	0
New York	2	1	0	0	0	2	4	0	1	10	13	1

Batteries—Freitas, Mahaffey, Coombs and Cochrane; Gomez, Moore and Dickey. Winning pitcher—Mahaffey. Losing pitcher—Moore. Umpires—Summers, McGowan and Hildebrand. Time—2h. 14m.

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	H	E
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	—	3	10	2
Chicago	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	2	8	1

Batteries—Herring, Fischer, Hogsett and Hayworth, Desautels; Jones and Grube. Winning pitcher—Hogsett. Umpires—Geisel and Moriarty. Time—2h. 14m.

At Boston
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	—4	8	1
Washington	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	—3	9	1

Batteries—Brown, Kline and Ferrell; Thomas and Sewell. Winning pitcher—Kline. Umpires—Dinneen and Van Grafiin. Time—1h. 55m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	6	3	—12	17	0
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	—	3	11	0

Batteries—Russell and Berg, Sewell; Welch, Kline, Andrews and Ferrell. Losing pitcher—Andrews. Umpires—Van Grafian and Dinneen. Time—1h. 56m.

At Cleveland

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	—5	10	1	
Cleveland	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	—3	8	1	

Batteries—Wells and Crouch; Brown, Connally and Pytlak. Losing pitcher—Brown. Umpires—Owens, Ormsby and Kolls. Time—2h. 2m.

Silver Baseball With Award

Hereafter the winner each year of the Wingate Memorial Cup award, in addition to having his name inscribed on the permanent cup, will be presented with a silver baseball, according to an announcement from the Harvard Athletic Association. The Wingate Cup honor is awarded annually to Harvard's best all-around baseball player. It was presented to the H. A. A. by Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. L. Wingate to perpetuate forever the name of Dana J. P. Wingate, captain of the 1913 and 1914 varsity teams. Charles Devens '32 won the award last year.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Portland	37	25	.597
Hollywood	37	26	.587
Sacramento	37	28	.569
Los Angeles	34	29	.540
Missions	33	32	.508
Oakland	28	35	.444
Seattle	23	37	.383
San Francisco	24	41	.369

Results June 8

Sacramento 11, Los Angeles 5.
Hollywood 5, Seattle 4.
San Francisco 13, Oakland 3.
Portland 9, Missions 4.

One Threat Eliminated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 9—One of the two players who were in position to remove the Singles Challenge Bowl, emblematic of the Brooklyn singles tennis championship, was removed from the competition yesterday when Percy L. Kynaston, champion in 1925 and 1927, was defeated by Gregory S. Mangin, in the quarterfinal round, 6—3, 6—1. Edward H. Burns, winner of the cup in 1931 and 1932, remained in the competition by defeating John Fittman, in the fourth round, 6—3, 7—9, 10—8.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	33	20	.623
Rochester	33	21	.604
Toronto	29	24	.547
Baltimore	29	27	.518
Montreal	24	24	.500
Jersey City	23	29	.442
Albany	22	30	.423
Buffalo	20	32	.385

Results June 8

Rochester 7, Baltimore 5.
Toronto 6, Albany 3.
Buffalo 6, Newark 0.
Jersey City 6, Montreal 4.

Tennis Players Sail Tomorrow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 9—H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., United States and Wimbledon singles champion; Clifford S. Sutter of New Orleans, third United States ranking player; Keith Gledhill of Santa Barbara, partner of Vines in doubles play, and Lester R. Steefen, Los Angeles, sail from here tomorrow on the Paris to take part in the coming all-England championship tourney at Wimbledon.

Walter Johnson Is Selected to Manage Cleveland Indians

CLEVELAND, June 9 (AP)—Walter Johnson, "the Big-Train" of baseball for many years, was named manager of the Cleveland Indians today. Johnson will succeed Roger Peckinpaugh, whose régime has been reported frequently to be unsatisfactory to the Indians' management. The team has been losing more than half its starts of late, and dropped from first place to fifth in the American League race.

The selection of Johnson came as a complete surprise to the experts, all of whom were picking various baseball figures for Peck's job. The selection was announced on the heels of an infrequent meeting of the board of directors of the club.

In its dramatic announcement, the Cleveland mangement conjured up before the fans the name of a man whose career with the Senators began back in 1907 and lasted until 1932.

Johnson is no novice at baseball management. He began with the Senators in 1929, and although he brought the team in fifth that year, he piloted the Nats into the thick of the pennant race during the next three years, when they finished in the first division.

With the exception of Connie Mack, Roger Peckinpaugh was the oldest big-league manager in point of continuous one-club service when he was deposed. He came to the Indians almost 5½ years ago from the same Washington Senators that Walter Johnson made famous.

Several Changes In Yale Varsity Crews

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 9 (AP)—Changes in the seating of the Yale varsity crew for the regatta with Harvard, June 16, on the Thames River, were announced today at quarters. E. William Stetson Jr., '34, seated at No. 7 in the junior varsity, replaced Charles G. Meyer Jr., '33, at bow in the varsity crew. Meyer had been on the varsity crew all spring. Benjamin I. Taylor Jr., '35, who has been at No. 7 during part of the spring, replaced Stetson in the junior varsity. The varsity seating:

Bow, E. W. Stetson Jr. '34; No. 2, J. S. Pillsbury Jr. '35; No. 3, W. S. Kilborne '35; No. 4, Fitzhugh Quarrier '35; No. 5, J. G. Urquhart '33; No. 6, J. H. Jackson '34; No. 7, R. M. Davis '33; stroke, W. S. Garnsey 3d. '33, and coxswain, J. W. Standart '33.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 9—Yesterday was a light day for the Harvard and Yale oarsmen here preparing for the regatta June 16. Both camps indulged in short paddles. The Harvard freshmen, with a new seating which may be more than temporary, rowed together a second day and in a longer workout than the varsity crews. Yale oarsmen boarded Mrs. Payne Whitney's houseboat, the Captiva, for a cruise between workouts. J. R. Agen '34, Seattle, Wash., replaced Howard Bissell Jr. '33 at No. 4 in the jayvee boat. It was Agen's first return to activity since the Princeton regatta.

Julian W. Curtiss '79, bow on the Yale varsity of 1878 and weighing only 148 pounds at the time, is to replace W. A. Meikleham, former Columbia oarsman, as referee. Fred W. Allen '00 will be Yale's judge and Robert F. Herrick '90 will serve for Harvard. Charles G. Sinclair and E. L. Kilroe will judge at the finish. Frederick Sheffield '24 of Yale and A. L. Hobson '24 of Harvard will be officials timers. A. W. Putnam of Columbia is to be assistant referee.

Warneke Loses Pitchers' Duel To Jerome Dean

Cardinals Defeat Cubs and Keep Pace With First-Place Giants

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	29	17	.622
St. Louis	29	18	.617
Pittsburgh	25	21	.543
Chicago	26	23	.531
Cincinnati	24	23	.511
Boston	21	27	.438
Brooklyn	18	25	.419
Philadelphia	16	33	.327

Results June 8

New York 7, Philadelphia 6.
St. Louis 2, Chicago 1.
Cincinnati 8, Pittsburgh 2.
Only games scheduled.

Big Jerome (Dizzy) Dean beat Lonnie Warneke in a pitchers' battle yesterday at Sportsman's Park, St. Louis, giving the Cardinals a 2-to-1 baseball victory over the National League champions, the Chicago Cubs. The triumph kept the Cardinals close on the heels of the first-place Giants. Both pitchers were in excellent form. Warneke yielded only three safeties, but the Cardinals used some of their speed to put across the necessary two runs. Martin singled, stole second and scored on Frisch's single in the first, while singles by Collins and Medwick, together with Wilson's fly, put across the winning run in the fourth.

The New York Giants clung to their lead in the senior circuit yesterday by virtue of a 7-to-6 victory over Philadelphia. The contest was the first of a long home stay for the Giants, which gives them a decided advantage in their battle to hold the leadership. Terry's men spotted the Phillies five runs and then came back to win the game. Carl Hubbell was the winning pitcher and it was his eighth victory of the season. Peel, Terry and Ott contributed home runs to the Giants' cause.

Eppa Rixey was too effective with men on the bases yesterday and the Cincinnati Reds defeated Pittsburgh, 8 to 2. The tall left-hander shut out the Pirates for six innings, while his mates were taking advantage of poor fielding on the part of their opponents. The Pirates committed five errors, most of which helped the Reds score their eight runs. Chick Hafey led the Cincinnati attack with a pair of doubles. Lombardi hit a double and single. The scores by innings:

At St. Louis

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	x—	2	3	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—	1	6	0

Batteries—Dean and Wilson; Warneke and Hartnett. Umpires—Pfirman and Barr. Time—1h. 36m.

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	1	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	x—	7	8	3
Philadelphia	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	6	9	0

Batteries—Parmelee, Bell, Hubbell and Mancuso; Hansen, Collins, Liska and Todd. Winning pitcher—Hubbell. Losing pitcher—Collins. Umpires—McGrew and Magerkurth. Time—2h. 18m.

At Pittsburgh

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	1	1	0	2	4	0	0	0	—	8	10	2
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—	2	8	0

Batteries—Rixey and Lombardi; French, Meine, Hoyt and Padden, Grace. Losing pitcher—French. Umpires—Rigler and Stark. Time—1h. 50m.

Virginia Rice Advances

WEYBRIDGE, Eng., June 9 (AP)—Virginia B. Rice of Boston, ninth ranking United States tennis player, yesterday won her way to the semifinal of the St. George's tournament with a straight-set defeat of Miss G. E. Tomblin of England.

The First-Class Cricket Counties in 1933

No. 3—Kent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MAIDSTONE, Eng.—Kent in 1933 bids fair to be once again a very serious contender for the English inter-county cricket championship. Last summer, the team started off very well, but after the first two months of play the standard fell somewhat and Kent had to rest content, ultimately, with third place in the final standing, behind Yorkshire and Sussex. The points totals of the leading trio were 315, 262 and 248, respectively.

The outstanding cricketer in the Kent eleven of today is Leslie W. G. Ames, who greatly distinguished himself in Australia last winter, both as a batsman and as a wicket-keeper. In the opinion of most critics, he merited a place in England's side for his run-scoring abilities alone. Add to those his run-saving powers and his record for catches, and you have all the reasons why he stands in a class by himself at the present time. Ames scored 2482 runs, including seven centuries, during 1932, and in 1931 he wrote a brilliant little paragraph in cricket history by becoming the first wicket-keeper to play a three-figure innings in a test match. That was against New Zealand at Lord's, where he scored 137 his best knock so far is 200—against Surrey at Blackheath in 1928. He is the only wicket-keeper, also, who has ever accounted for 100 batsmen, caught or stumped, in three seasons.

Apart from Ames, the mainstays of Kent are F. E. Woolley and A. P. Freeman, two veterans listed among the "immortals" of the game. Woolley is a graceful left-hander, of giant stature, whose skill now is mainly concentrated in batting, although formerly he was a fine slow bowler. He has appeared in 31 test matches for England against Australia and has played some historic innings, notably his 95 and 93 at Lord's against the mighty bowling of J. M. Gregory, E. A. Macdonald and A. A. Mailey in 1921. Woolley's batsmanship is cricketing artistry at its loftiest, even though his consistency is not so great as it was.

Freemen is one of the greatest spin bowlers ever seen. He is a little man with a big heart, and he works indefatigably, year in and year out. From 1920 to 1932, inclusive, he captured more than 100 wickets each season, and in 1928 he bagged 304, a total which eclipses all other performances. On three occasions he has taken all 10 wickets in one innings. Last summer he headed the Kent bowling analyses with an average of 15.23 for 228 wickets, obtained in the course of 1401 overs. His best figures in an innings in 1932 were 9 for 61. Kent's most pressing problem is to find worthy successors to Freeman, Woolley, and H. T. W. Hardinge. The last named began playing for Kent in 1907 and he has scored his 1000 runs in 18 of the seasons since then. He used to play soccer for the Arsenal and Sheffield United clubs and is one of the few men who have represented England at both cricket and football. He played in a test match against Australia in 1921 and for England against Scotland at Hampden Park, Glasgow, in 1909-10. He bats right-handed and bowls left.

The team is led by one of the most vivid cricketing personalities—A. P. F. Chapman, former skipper of England. He is a whirlwind left-handed batsman and a phenomenal fieldsman. Some of his catches have been almost incredible. The ball has not seemed to be near him as it flashed like lightning off the bat-blade. But Chapman has leaped sideways, with arms outstretched, and the ball, instead of whizzing to the boundary, has come to rest in his grasp, while the spectators looked for it on the rails. The old Cambridge skipper is a genial, inspiring and irrepressible leader.

Kent is comparatively well supplied with amateur players, of whom one of the best is I. S. Akers-Douglas, Eton and Oxford. He is the "open" champion and amateur champion of Britain at racquets. While at school he scored 158 against Harrow. J. L. Bryan, of Rugby and Cambridge, is a pleasing left-handed batsman; B. H. Valentine, Repton and Cambridge, is a hard-hitter with 1000 runs to his credit in 1932; A. M. Crawley, an Oxford Blue who is now a journalist, is a powerful and elegant batsman; C. S. Marriott, a schoolmaster at Dulwich College, bowls well, but cannot give much time to playing; and W. H. V. Levett, a Brighton College product who has played for the Gentleman against the Players at Lord's, is a great wicket-keeper.

It now remains to touch upon the qualities of the professionals, other than Ames, Woolley, Freeman and Hardinge. They are H. W. Ashdown, a sound batsman and stock bowler; Arthur Blunden, a promising fast-medium bowler; E. J. Sheffield, formerly associated with Surrey; Colin Fairservice, son of the old Kent bowler, W. J. Fairservice; J. L. Todd, a left-handed batsman and slow bowler; H. Wright, and A. E. Watt, a coming "speed merchant." Kent's future successes depend to a great extent on how the younger players, especially the bowlers, develop. And the proceedings of 1933 are therefore being watched with special interest.

Dartmouth Elects Birch

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., June 9—Chester T. Birch '34 of New Rochelle, N. Y., was elected captain of the Dartmouth golf team at a meeting of the letter men yesterday. Birch has been a member of the golf team for three years and has played a consistent game.

Yale Awards Major Y's in Track and Golf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 9—Thirty-six major letters were included in the award of 175 insignia by the Yale University Athletic Association. Track and field athletes, golfers, tennis men, polo players, baseball players and oarsmen were given insignia, but major letters were awarded only in track and field and golf.

The four members of last year's golf team, which won the United States intercollegiate team championship at the Hot Springs (Va.) Golf Club, were given major letters, an innovation at Yale. The championship team included Sidney W.

Early New Englanders Won Where Indians Lost Because They Developed Resources

Streams Offered Power, Forests and Granite Hills Building Material, Fertile Valleys Rich Lands for Farms—They Used All

Your New England Caravan
Fifth of 12 Articles

By HENRY EDISON WILLIAMS
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

From the fat purse of the land—the puckering strings of which were untied by the colonists—New England today is continuing to draw rich stores.

The first view of the New England scene witnessed from the decks of the Mayflower and Arbella revealed sand dunes and scrubby knolls rolling inland to forested hills; a shallow sea coast washed by a cool current hospitable to a teeming sea life; granite headlands nosing into the froth of the Atlantic surges; swift, deep rivers emptying into wide harbors; a suggestion of broad valleys enriched with the humus from steep woodlands.

And in this bird's-eye-view, so to speak, the founders and forefathers beheld nearly every element, save one, of New England's future wealth. This one they were bringing with them. It was an inclination to work, to achieve, coupled with the skilled craftsmanship of trained artisans which would transform this native treasure-trove of resources into a rich industrial region.

Thus, as business cycles come and go, the industries which thrive in New England today are direct descendants of the old household arts and crafts practiced by the colonists.

First Steps Were Slow

Slow and laborious were the steps leading to the first water-wheel and the first forge. Shifting in the kaleidoscope of time one sees cabins growing, log on log; wild food being gathered from the nut trees and berry bushes that flourish in the wilds; furs being trapped; trees being felled; fish being salted and dried; lands being cleared.

One hears the hum of the spinning wheel, the click of hand looms, the hewing and gouging and whittling of fashioners of wooden utensils. And then, one day, iron ore deposits are discovered in a swamp. New England opened its purse of resources wider.

Came the wheeze of bellows, the clang of the forge, a brisk business growing up in axes, knives, horseshoes, hoes, bolts. Came the swish of hurrying waters, the creak of revolving wheels, the crunch of grinding corn. Came industry to New England. Lumbering, fishing, milling, quarrying, bartering of skilled labor for new luxuries—the wheels of New England's chariot of trade gathered momentum.

Lumbering develop inevitably from the nature of New England's soil and climate. Even today, despite the havoc wrought by the woodsman's ax, the visitor in rural towns is seldom without the shade of great maples and widespreading elms, while almost any suburban road winds through mile after mile of second or third growth forest.

Timberland Is Varied

Generally speaking, southern New England is covered, save where the land has been cleared, with such hardwoods as elm, maple, oak hickory, ash and birch, while northern New England is the home of the fir, pine, tamarac, spruce and hemlock.

To the colonists these forests furnished one of the first articles of commerce with Europe, and must have seemed inexhaustible. The thought of forest conservation to people who were compelled to burn hundreds of trees to make way for the farmer's plow would have seemed ridiculous. But as populations grew and lumber mills took the place of saw pits, one by one the giants fell, until today the primeval forests are no more. In some sections the forest areas have been cut over several times, leaving little more than brush lands.

Nevertheless the trees persist and, with the adoption of more far-seeing methods of lumbering, New England's former prestige as a great lumbering region may be waiting just around the corner of tomorrow.

In the meantime, the region is supplying less than one-eighth of the lumber it consumes, and the industry is almost wholly confined to the northern states, particularly Maine and New Hampshire, wood pulp constituting the bulk of the demand. Thus the logs that once went into the side walls of the colonists' homes may form the basis of the paper the reader now holds in his hand, for the saw mill of yesterday has developed into the pulp mill of today.

Wood Pulp and Maple Sugar

Follow a log drive down almost any of New England's swift waters and one finds a pulp mill clinging to the brink of a dam and catches the odor of sulphite and damp logs. Not many years ago Maine alone had 34 of these, employing upward of 13,000 men, Millinocket and Rumford being typical centers of the industry.

But one must not leave New England's woodlands without visiting the maple groves of Vermont. And here again a thrifty modern industry reaches back to the days when the Pilgrims' Indian friends initiated them into the delightful mysteries of "sugaring off." Any New England boy or girl is prepared to inform all and sundry that maple sirup—without which a waffle is so much hay and a pancake is simply a property for slap-stick comedies—is "boiled down" from the sweet sap of the sugar maple.

It is early in April. The snow lies deep in the woods, but the promise of spring comes tripping down the noonday sunbeams. Farmer Sellingham sniffs the breeze one fine morning and announces: "Sap's a-runnin'"; whereupon he hitches Nell to the bobsled loaded with sundry buckets and spiles. He then heads for the upper wood lot, where the "sugar bush" is located.

When the Sap Runs

Here he taps the mature maples by boring a hole in the trunk and forcing into it a hollow spile. Presently on the mouth of the spile a drop forms; then another. Farmer Sellingham scoops it off with his fluger and transfers it to his mouth. "Mh-um," says he; and attaches a bucket below the spile.

By night, when the last of his trees have been tapped that first bucket is nearly full. With a barrel or tank on his sledge he goes about emptying the buckets, the contents of which he takes to the sugar house and empties into the evaporator, where they are boiled down to the consistency of sirup, or boiled and stirred to make maple sugar, as the case may be.

This peculiarly rural enterprise, while it is considered but a side line of New England agriculture, nevertheless brought returns to Vermont farmers alone of $3,143,000 in 1930, from their 1,398,000 gallons of sirup and 1,239,000 pounds of maple sugar—about half the output for all the United States.

The Land of the Cod

A gilded codfish hangs in the State House in Boston, that is, except when some jokester starts a mystery story by spiriting it away for a season. It is as much a part of the New England legend as is the Thanksgiving turkey, for its history dates back 100 years before the landing of the Mayflower.

Bartholomew Gosnold found such an abundance of cod within the bay of the cape-that-resembles-a-fish-hook, that he named it Cape Cod, but long before his visit, adventurous fishermen from Europe were voyaging to fishing banks off the New England coast with such good results that the fish story of today has to be a whopper indeed to exceed the records. Later it was the fish and clams and scallops and lobsters of New England waters that not only enabled the colonists to stave off starvation but later enabled them to pay off part of their debt to the Mayflower underwriters and to start a considerable commerce in sea foods with Europe.

Faring forth in their clumsy boats the colonists with crude hooks and inadequate rigging established an industry which today employs more than 30,000 men in normal times and accounts for an annual catch to the value of about $30,000,000. Boston, Gloucester, Provincetown, Portland and other salty towns on the New England seaboard not only have the savor of the sea but likewise the flavor of the fishing fleets, and this is because the Labrador Current sweeps down from the ice banks and cools the generally shallow coastal waters, making them ideal fishing grounds.

Fishing Villages Attract

The typical New England fishing town, with its steep, narrow streets, its steam trawlers and dingy schooners, its barnacled old fish piers, its sway-backed packing houses, its tiny cottages with their white fences and climbing roses, its lobster pots and oyster tongs and salt-rimed seines stretching out in the sun, adds a picturesqueness to the New England scene which the annual caravan of tourists finds most enticing even when it discovers these somnolent appearing scenes are capable of great activity. An indication of this may be seen in the average of 14 carloads of fish shipped each week day out of Boston alone.

Hoping to find gold, the colonists found granite; seeking mines, they found marble, and the stones the prospectors rejected now grace the façade of many a pretentious building. The rocky coast line which stretches an inlet-scalloped design on New England's green page is but the frontispiece to the volume of its resources. The region contains no appreciable gold, silver, copper, zinc or other cherished metals, but it has vast stores of valuable stone.

Vermont Marble Famous

Thus Barre, Vt., Westerly, R. I., Concord, N. H., Quincy, Mass., and several other New England communities show hills that have been cut away by the granite quarrymen's drills. Rutland and Proctor and other Vermont towns are distinguished by the cathedral-like naves of their marble workings. Great slag piles of slate chippings in western Vermont indicate the source of so many slate-roofed buildings in New England.

On the western boundary of Connecticut and Massachusetts and along the western shore of Penobscot Bay in Maine the earth has been pried loose from huge deposits of limestone and the heavy smoke from the lime kilns lays a dusty mantle on the near-by countryside, while clay for bricks and tar rock for crushed stone are other contributions the earth has made toward New England's prosperity.

Statistics on the quarrying industry reveal that New England contributes about 45 per cent of the total value of granite for the United States, 38.4 per cent of the marble, 36.3 per cent of the slate and 20.7 per cent of the crushed stone and tap rock. Nearly 10,000 workers are nominally engaged in quarrying and manufacturing stone products. Their wages amount to nearly $16,000,000, the materials cost $13,131,000 and the value of the products totals more than $40,000,000.

Streams Supply Power

In 1623 the first waterpower site in New England was established at Berwick, Maine. Today the early water wheels have nearly vanished along with the willow-shaded grist mill, and in their place have grown up great factories and power plants utilizing in part the falls and rapids to turn the wheels of industry.

New England's rugged topography, its storage mats of forested highlands, its numerous swift-flowing rivers together with its many natural storage reservoirs of lakes and ponds fed by an abundant rainfall, have given the region a great advantage as a manufacturing center.

The native New Englanders were not slow in realizing this when they turned from maritime merchandising to fabricating along tumbling waters. The crude water wheels were improved, sluiceways and canals increased the efficiency of the streams, turbines were introduced, hydro-electric plants were developed and now commercially available waterpower capable of providing practically continuous energy throughout the six states is set at about 1,000,000 horsepower. Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont afford about four-fifths of this total.

The two most modern and impressive examples of New England's power potentialities are seen at Fifteen Mile Falls on the Connecticut River at Monroe, N. H., where the great concrete buttresses stretch across the steep-banked river, making a dam 150 feet high and forming a lake eight miles long, the waters of which rush down through a penstock 19 feet in diameter and is capable of generating more than 200,000 horsepower.

Make This River Work

Another unique example of modern waterpower utilization is located near New Milford in western Connecticut. By damming the Rocky River—a small stream flowing into the Housatonic River—a lake 12 miles long and 42 feet deep has resulted.

But this lake, contrary to the obvious conclusion has not been made by the storage of waters from the small stream on which the dam is built. It is kept filled by pumping water from the Housatonic, 242 feet below. The water wheel in the power plant not only runs an electric generator but likewise furnishes power for electric pumps. The plant has a capacity of 33,000 horsepower.

But statistics become confusing. Perhaps a more graphic impression of New England's power resources may be gained by explaining that the 4,500,000 horsepower in use by manufacturers in New England multiplies the strength of its 1,100,000 mill workers by more than 40. In other words, because nature was kind to New England, every factory worker today is able to produce more than 40 times as much as the colonists who labored on the shores of Cape Cod.

New England farm lands constitute another resource which will be dealt with in a later article, but still another remains. The Pilgrims and Puritans brought with them something which vitalized the treasures of the new land, and that was the resource of initiative.

Where Indians Lost

A considerable population of aborigines had possessed the land and lived their careers according to their own views, but these views did not counsel them to build for tomorrow. With the colonists it was otherwise. No sooner had they established their colonies than they set about utilizing the resources of the land. It was a slow and discouraging beginning that was celebrated that first Thanksgiving Day, and from the first contacts in the world of trade there was the danger that the balance of trade would go against the new colonies.

Thus not only Yankee "notions" but Yankee ingenuity grew out of necessity. The typical New Englander, forced to become Jack-of-all-trades, developed into a versatile workman, a clever inventor, and a skilled workman. The industrial revolution found him prepared. New England became a great manufacturing region not only because of its location and resources, but because of its well-equipped craftsmen.

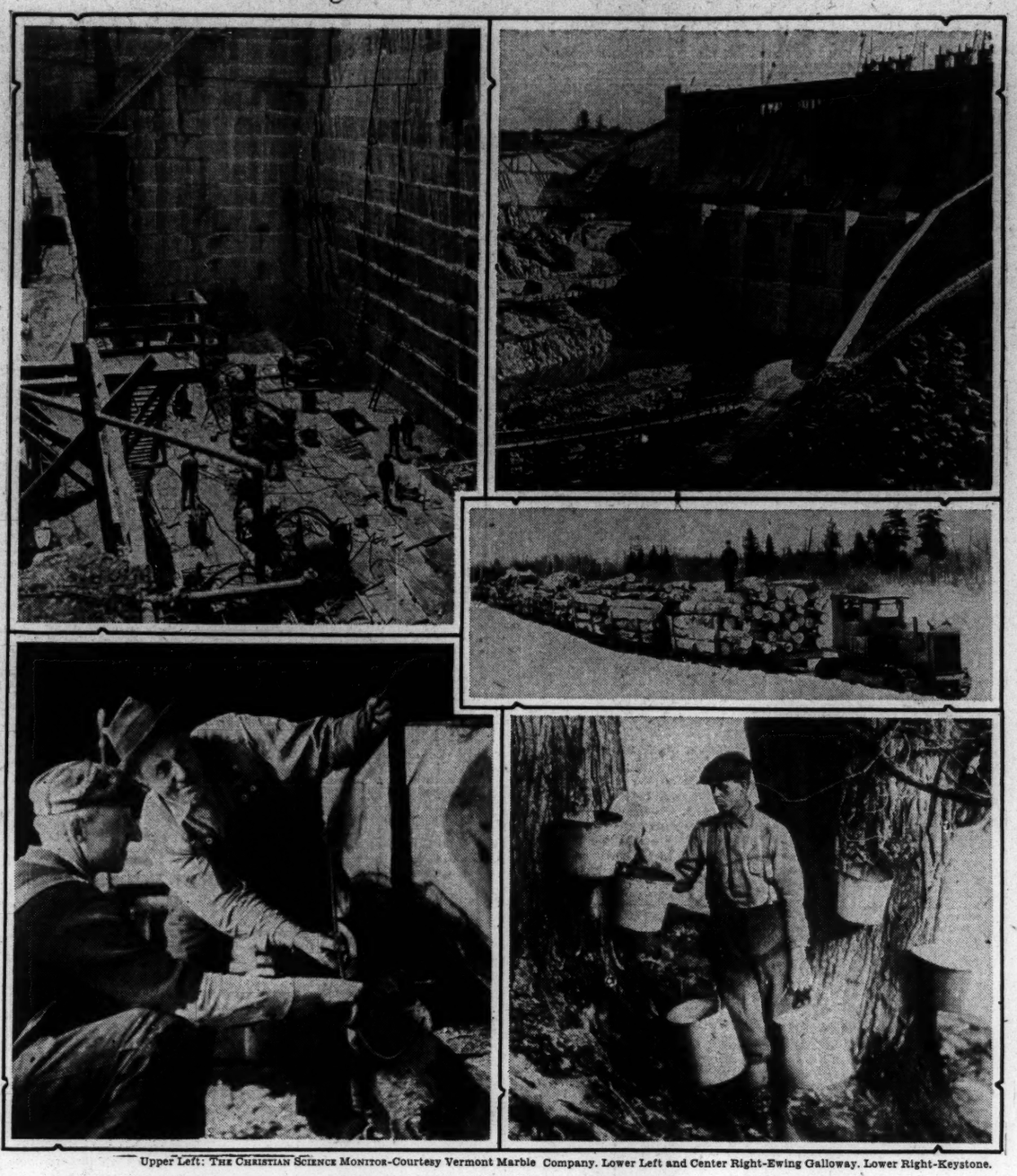
In outlining the historical background of New England for an American Geographical Society publication Mr. James Truslow Adams reports, for instance, that when the Rolls-Royce Company was considering the establishment of a plant in America, every factor but one pointed to the wisdom of placing it in the West.

The Factor That Won

That factor was a supply of skilled labor which could only be found in New England, and consequently the plant was located at Springfield. "Skilled labor," he comments, "is in large part a matter of character and tradition."

Thus as one journeys over New England's highways and byways and remarks the numbers of small and large factories dotting the streams, bunched up near the railroads, hitching their secluded wheels to the looping wires of high tension masts which stretch interminably over the landscape, it may be possible to judge that the lady in homespun at her spinning wheel, and the knickerbockered laborer with daze and draw shave are still playing their part in the industries of New England—are still, in fact, one of New England's greatest resources.

New England Takes Pride in Its Resources



Upper Left: The Christian Science Monitor-Courtesy Vermont Marble Company. Lower Left and Center Right-Ewing Galloway. Lower Right-Keystone.

MAKING USE OF NATURE'S PROVISIONS

Upper Left: Channeling Machines at Work at Verde Antique Marble Quarry, Roxbury, Vt. Upper Right: Dam of New England Water Power Association on 15-Mile Falls, Just Below St. Johnsbury, Vt. Center Right: Logging In Winter Made Easy by High-Power Caterpillar Tractor. Lower Left: Old Water Power Sawmill at Norwalk, Conn. Lower Right: Tapping Maple Trees at Bryant Pond, Maine.

Roosevelt Backs St. Lawrence Pact As Work Project

Note to Senator La Follette Approves the Treaty and Power Rights

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 9—Support of the St. Lawrence waterway treaty was publicly given by President Roosevelt in a letter to Senator Robert M. La Follette (R.) of Wisconsin, made public yesterday.

In spite of the President's assertion that "the beginning of the work of construction at an early date can be made an essential part of the national public works program," there appeared to be no pressure for action at the present special session.

President Roosevelt particularly mentioned his desire to see the Senate pass the resolution already approved by the House, awarding all power rights to New York State, provided the State pays the total cost of the power project in connection with the waterway.

"Forty-five million people living in the land-locked midcontinent will be overjoyed by the statement of President Roosevelt that in so far as he can assist to accomplish it, their dream of an outlet to the sea shall be realized," Senator La Follette declared, as he made the President's letter public.

Mr. Roosevelt's letter follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE.
Washington, June 8, 1933.

My dear Senator:

I do not hesitate to tell you—and I do so with complete consistency—that I favor the resolution relating to the St. Lawrence power development passed by the House. I also favor the ratification of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence deep waterway treaty.

The joint resolution protects the people of the State of New York, who own the land under water in the St. Lawrence River as far out as the International Boundary. The resolution means, in effect, that the Congress will see to it that the State of New York, in paying for the power part of the development, will pay only for that part and will thus be able to insure cheap electricity for the consuming public.

The treaty itself has been indorsed by both major political parties. The beginning of the work of construction at an early date can be made an essential part of the national public works program and will furnish employment to thousands of people.

The above are simple facts and I have no objection to your use of this letter if you so desire.

Very sincerely yours,
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

Legion Post Uses Barter To Collect Yearly Dues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLORENCE, S. C.—The tendency toward substituting the barter system for money has been temporarily adopted by a number of organizations in this State. The Florence Post of the American Legion, which announces that, instead of the $3 membership fee, it will accept:

"Six or eight bushels of potatoes, 15 or 20 gallons of gasoline, six gallons of oil, four bushels of Indian corn or cow peas, eight bushels of oats, 500 pounds of hay, 20 pounds of chickens, 75 pounds of shoats, or anything else that can be converted into approximately the required amount of cash."

G. A. R. Installs Maxwell As New York Commander

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 9 (AP)—Mr. John Maxwell of Buffalo, 90-year-old survivor of many Civil War engagements, was installed as commander of the department of New York, Grand Army of the Republic, at the state encampment here yesterday. He succeeds Mr. Frank E. Cooley of Albany.

Other officers: Senior vice-commander, W. F. Rownds, Ripley; junior vice-commander, Charles A. Edwards, Liverpool; assistant adjutant and quartermaster general, Albert E. Stacey, Elbridge.

Ladies of the G. A. R. today elected Mrs. Minnie Williams of Hornell as president, Mrs. Josephine Holland of New York City, treasurer, and Mrs. Maude Garner, Rochester, chaplain

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Women's Activities · Fashions · Foods

Dishes From Old Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Diego, Calif.

SO MANY recipes for Mexican dishes have been foisted on us by American cooks, and so many of them have proved to be hot but otherwise tasteless things, that most of us have given up trying to make them at home. We seem to have lacked the ability to give them that tang which is so peculiar to Old Mexico and which only Mexican cooks have put into their dishes.

I was most fortunate in having an excellent Mexican cook in my home for a time and from her I learned some of the secrets which have never found their way into the cookbooks of the world—secrets which Mexican girls seem to have known all their lives and which the rest of us have long struggled to learn.

The first recipe is for Chili Con Carne. It is not the usual dish of beans and water and meat served up to Americans in the United States and called Chili Con Carne but is exactly what its name, translated, says it is—meat with chili. My Mexican girl laughed heartily at the mixture I called Chili Con Carne "But, señora," she said, "you have chili con frijoles con carne chiquito" (chili with beans and little meat). This is a recipe for real Chili Con Carne. The Mexicans scald and peel the red chilis they use but the prepared chili powder is nearly as good for our uses, so most of these recipes call for it.

Chili Con Carne

1½ pounds lean beef, chopped.
2 cloves garlic, chopped fine.
3 tablespoons chili powder.
1 teaspoon oregano (marjoram).
½ cup oil.

The meat should be chopped fine but not ground. Mexican butchers chop it with two cleavers, but you can do it with your knives—or perhaps you can coax your butcher to learn how to do it a la Mexican. Heat the oil and sear the meat and garlic in it. When the meat begins to brown slightly, add the chili powder—more or less according to taste—and the oregano. Salt and pepper. Let cook about one minute and then cover with water. Let simmer for 2 hours and allow the liquor to cook down low in the pan.

Even the beans the Americans cook are not made right. Here is the way I learned to make

Chili con Frijole con Casa

1 pound pink beans.
1 clove garlic.
1 large onion.
1 No. 1 can tomatoes.
1 tablespoon oregano.
2 red chili peppers with seeds removed. Salt.

Boil all together until beans are soft and liquid is low in the pot. Heat ½ cup oil in a frying pan and mash the beans into the hot oil. Fry until the beans are nearly dry, stirring occasionally. Then mix in 1½ cups grated cheese and serve at once served with tortillas, and a lettuce salad. These first two recipes will give you a real Mexican meal.

The next dish is Enchiladas, And for it you will need tortillas. The corn tortillas are better purchased from a Mexican store but the flour ones you can easily make yourself. (Tortillas are thin, flat unleavened cakes.)

Enchiladas

1 quart flour.
1½ cups mashed potatoes.
2 teaspoons salt.

Mix a dough of flour, salt and potatoes. Divide into balls the size of a turkey egg and roll each one thin and round. Brown on top of the stove or in an iron skillet with no grease. These may be prepared the day before using if you wish. For the filling use

1 pound ground beef.
2 large onions, chopped fine.
2 cloves garlic, chopped.
1 tablespoon oregano.
1 tablespoon chili powder.
1 teaspoon salt.

Fry all together until well done. Put 2 heaping tablespoons of this mixture in the center of a tortilla and roll, like a pig in a blanket. Place the rolls side by side on a serving dish and pour chili gravy over all. Cover with grated cheese.

Chili Gravy

Use the pan that the meat was cooked in and if there is not sufficient grease cooked from the meat, add a large tablespoon of lard. Brown 3 tablespoons of flour in this and add 2 tablespoons chili powder and 1 pint water. Bring to a boil and salt to taste.

And of course no true Mexican would think a meal complete without "Salza." Our chili sauce is the nearest equivalent, but Salza adds something more to meats than chili sauce ever will.

Salza de Tomates

1 onion
6 large tomatoes
1 teaspoon vinegar
12 green peppers
1 teaspoon salt.

Toast the peppers in a skillet or on top of the stove until the skin loosens. Remove the seeds and skins. Scald and peel the tomatoes. Chop all together and serve cold.

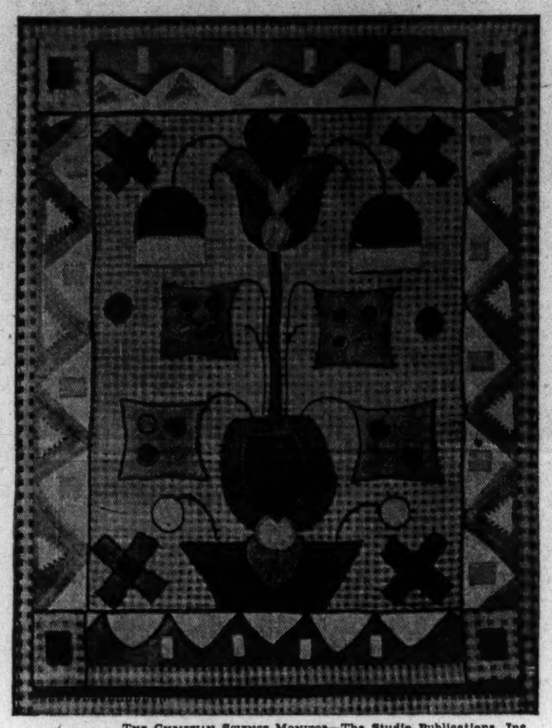
This is the real Mexican way of preparing Salza and, while the job of preparing the chilis is a tedious one, it should be followed. Chili powder is not "just as good" in this recipe. It is especially good with Albondigas.

Albondigas

1 pound ground beef, veal, lamb or chicken
2 small onions, chopped
1 egg
1 tablespoon chili powder
1 teaspoon oregano
1 clove garlic, chopped
3 tablespoons flour
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon pepper

Mix all ingredients together and roll into small balls. Sear in hot oil in a frying pan and then cover with water. Let boil on hour.

L. G. M.



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M Blue Linen
N Pinkish Silk
O Yellow-green Silk
P Red Linen
Q Pink Linen
R Peacock-blue Shantung
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T Viridian-green Silk.
U Pink Linen
V Greenish-yellow Silk
W Pink and Red Linens, etc.
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Y Pale Mauve-pink Georgette
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Working Drawing of Appliqué Fire Screen

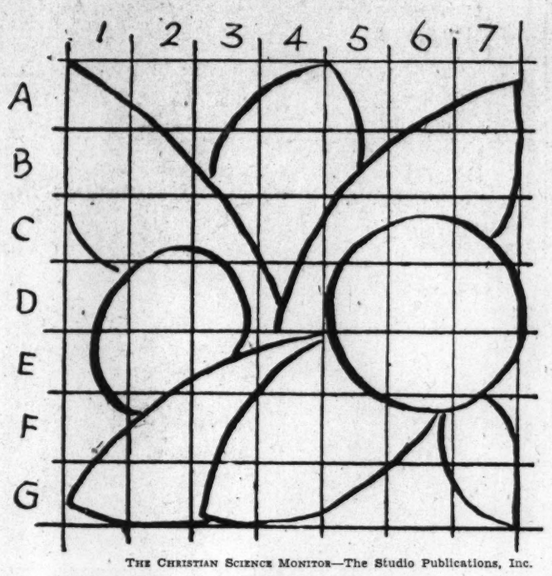

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Figure 2—From Figure 1 Calculate How Much Larger the Squares Should Be In Order to Fill Required Space, and Draw on Larger Piece of Linen Tracing Paper the Same Number of Squares as In Figure 1, Only the Larger Size. Copy the Design Square by Square. To Transfer It to Material, Fasten It to Window or Sheet of Glass With Light Beyond; Put Material Over It and Trace.

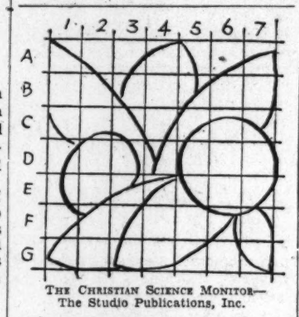

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Figure 1—To Enlarge a Small Design: Rule Fine Lines Across Small Design and Number the Squares. Now See Figure 2.

Playsuits for Small Tots

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

THERE is the time and place for playsuits as well as everything else and that time is not in the afternoon or dinner hour, or that place in the garden or the neighborhood luncheon party. These fetching, little bestrapped bits with floppy hats to match are seen in profusion at the beaches and in the sand boxes, and rightly so, for what is more appropriate and more comfortable than these gay, striped and printed backless outfits for sun bathing and sand playing? They are bewitching in style and as an identification may have the owner's name embroidered in bright red. Added to the sunsuit family, we have the new, long, knitted sailor-type trousers with a jaunty contrasting coat.

Another covering for the swim suit is the bathrobe. The striped flannel ones of other years are supplemented by the all-white terry ones of this year. And just to show that we are not too young to celebrate the Century of Progress, we have an emblem of the fair on this robe where the pocket used to be.

As soon as we leave the beaches we leave the beach suits and do not see them again in any form. Immediately the crisp, luscious organdy and swiss frocks are in evidence and these have a more prominent place than ever before. They are beruffled and puffed and very quaint and feminine in silhouette.

The fashion runway is taken over by the two-to six-year-olds. Ann, a tiny miss of four summers, comes out with the daintiest petal pink underwear. This little abbreviation is lace trimmed. Her next appearance is in a crisp shadow organdie frock of a pink sherbert shade and smocked around the yoke. A dotted swiss poke hat bound in lattice work of pink and with pink tie tops this outfit. Her last curtain call is a traditional frock of suavely sheer organdie in shell pink and with a matching slip. Reaching to the ankles, this quaint silhouette, with its accentuated high waistline, echoes back to our grandmother's day.

Now the scene changes and we see Esther Lou and Martha, who are two years older, coming down the peacock alley. Esther Lou is wearing a playsuit of plain blue to show what she prefers for garden sandboxes or beach playing. In a pair of white cotton crêpe pajamas, Martha shows sleeping styles. Both of these long-legged garments have their owners' names embroidered on the side front. When they are next seen they are ready for a party. Esther Lou has a deep pink taffeta frock with a high waistline and a full gathered skirt scalloped around the bottom. This demure frock is ensembled with a ruffled tulle neckpiece and a bewitching little muff of the taffeta and tulle, which she carries in one hand. Martha chooses a smart navy swiss frock charmingly smocked across the yoke in white and red. This sleeveless style hangs from the shoulders and has a flattering poke hat of navy swiss.

Last, but by no means least, we have the twin fashions. Holding hands Judy and Joan of three short years come shyly down the runway. They are not at all sure that this is the proper place to show off their blue halter neck swim suits which are backless and quite form fitting. They are carrying capes of gay colored terry cloth and at the slightest signal from their mother quickly wrap these around and scamper off.

Today's *New* RECIPE

SUMMER SALAD
(6 Servings)

1 level tablespoonful KNOX SPARKLING GELATINE
¼ cup cold water — ½ cup sugar
1 cup boiling water — ½ teaspoonful salt
¼ cup mild vinegar or lemon juice — 1 cup vegetables

Soak gelatine in cold water about five minutes, and dissolve in boiling water; add sugar, salt and vinegar or lemon juice. Cool, and when it begins to thicken, stir in vegetables cut in small pieces (a good way to use left-over vegetables). Use cooked beets, string beans, peas, carrots—or celery, peppers, cucumbers, shredded cabbage, thinly sliced radishes or grated raw carrot. Turn into small molds or cups which have been rinsed in cold water, and chill. To serve, unmold on lettuce and serve with salad dressing. This salad is a good accompaniment to cold meats.

And this is just one of more than 50 delightful "Cool Cookery" salad recipes you can make with Knox Sparkling Gelatine! All economical! All easy! All delicious! Knox Gelatine, being plain, combines with all foods—and a package makes 4 different salads or desserts, 6 servings each. Your grocer has it. For FREE recipe books, write

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An Appreciated Gift

Adventures in Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"IF TIME were money," said the tramp, "I'd be a millionaire." It had never occurred to him that leisure is not necessarily idleness, as it had to more than 400 women factory workers who have been interviewed by a representative of the Woman's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor.

Not long ago each of these women received a gift of 12 hours every week. These hours they had formerly spent at their work in the factory, but a change from an 8-hour to a 6-hour working day had made them, weekly, 12 hours richer.

What would we all do with 12 new fresh hours each week? Untouched, unmortgaged hours. It would be a bit confusing at first, would it not, to find that our days had stretched to that extent?

Perhaps some of us would feel as did the woman of whom we have heard, who, when she found herself with some unexpected leisure, said, "I'm goin' to set an' think, an', if that's too much trouble, I'm goin' to jest set."

But these busy women, many of whom were performing household tasks before and after their hours in the factory, welcomed their newfound time as an opportunity for doing some tasks in a better manner than they had previously been able to perform them. One woman said, "I can do my shopping much more carefully now because I can go to the shops when they are not crowded and can take time to make my selections more intelligently. This is a saving of both money and strength."

Some women said that they did more canning and preserving in their extra time. One woman said that the new arrangement of working hours made it possible for her to do more of her housework in the morning and so she could sometimes go out in the evening with her husband, a thing that she had not been able to do for 12 years. This woman was one of a large number who found in their new freedom an opportunity for enjoying some recreation with their families and friends. One woman said, "Now I can do my housework and have some fun too."

Many women reported spending some of their new leisure in such recreational activities as tennis, swimming, motoring, playing ball, and one woman took up flying with the intention of some day becoming a pilot.

Rest and study were reported as uses to which many of the women devoted some of their time. A few sang over the radio, or in other ways added to their incomes.

The most interesting part of the study seems to be that the interviews disclosed the fact that these women, unused as they were to the leisure in which "you do what you do when you do what you don't have to do, anything" knew at once how they wished to use their 12-hour gift, and that mere idleness did not enter into their considerations.

It is a truism that the busiest people are the ones who can always be depended on to do one thing more. It is the hen with one chicken who keeps the entire flock amused by her diligent clucking and scratching.

Perhaps the home factory, where most of us are employed, might be persuaded to lessen our working hours a bit if we should present a petition to that effect in the form of a well-systematized schedule. If it does, how will we occupy the hours thus obtained?

Modern Embroidery

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With increasing interest in handicraft it is helpful and timely to have the spring number of "The Studio" given to the subject of "Modern Embroidery." (London: The Studio Ltd., New York: The Studio Publications Inc.) This volume, beautifully got up, is an inspiration to anyone who designs or would like to study design. The introduction is an able article on modern embroidery as an expression of our age, and discusses in this connection the various mediums available and the effects possible with different kinds of stitches. The book beyond this is made up of photographs, many of them in color, together with working drawings and charts, of embroidered pieces. Here are panels, hangings, screens, stool covers, seats, purses, cushions, and other things. Representative pieces from some of the countries of the Continent are included. One section, also, is given over to diagrams of all the stitches mentioned.

"Can we all design?" asks the writer of the introduction and answers, "Yes, I think we can. Begin simply and you will be surprised how quickly it grows . . . There is so much around us to inspire our thoughts, so much to make patterns of, so much to decorate in 'a brave new world.' Let us see to it that we help to beautify it with sincerity and understanding, not as imitators, but as artists."

Repairing Hosiery

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Emergency repairs to hosiery can often be successfully accomplished by utilizing, in the ordinary way, a carefully picked-out needleful of the necessary darning material from the selvage at the top of the stocking. Even though the thread or silk in this part of the hose is heavier in texture, the shade will be found a perfect match for the lower part of the stocking. If a single thread is carefully clipped as a starting point and the necessary needlefuls are picked out, horizontally of the weave, there is no probability of injuring the firmness of the selvage or of starting a run below the line of the welt.

In traveling, this little suggestion is worth remembering, especially when one's limited sewing kit is not fully stocked and the hosiery to be repaired is of a hard-to-match shade. In fact, some women have found this little mending trick such a convenience in the exact matching of shades, that when discarding a pair of stockings of a favorite tint, the selvage is clipped off and slipped into a sewing bag, for convenient future use.

Fashion Nuggets

Beige, sun-tan and brown are the most outstanding shades for spring hose. These shades remain popular on account of their wearableness with almost every shade except gray. Gray has its numerous blending shades, but silver-fox will be most in demand. Plain nude hose still hold sway. For sports, clock and mesh hose will be popular.

Should pajamas be chosen for beach wear they should be mannishly tailored. A fitted hip has a flare so constructed as to give a wide-skirt effect, still maintaining a tailored line. Javanese and Indian prints are being used in both pajamas and beach dresses. Bathing suits and bags also are of these prints.

Give your Skin that Charming glow

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TOMATO HAMBURGS

2 lbs. fresh Hamburg mixed with 1 tablespoon Rumford Baking Powder
1 cup shredded or sliced onions
2 tablespoons salt
1 teaspoon black pepper

Make into small cakes and fry brown. Serve with this TOMATO SAUCE:

1 quart cooked or canned tomatoes, strained
2 tablespoons flour thoroughly mixed with ¼ cup sugar, dash of pepper
1 teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon butter

Cook all together 10 minutes, remove from fire and beat in 1 tablespoon Rumford Baking Powder. Pour over fried Hamburg cakes and serve at once.

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Five Prize Winning Letters. The book also contains the five prize winning essays on "The Essential Qualities of Women Leadership" as published in the Ladies' Home Journal last April.

Many readers of the Monitor will wish one or more copies of this booklet, as a significant historical memento . . . as an ideal gift book . . . as a souvenir of A Century of Progress, 35c each, 3 for $1.00—20% extra outside of U. S. A.

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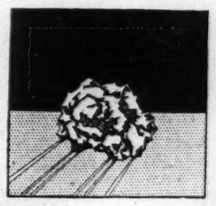
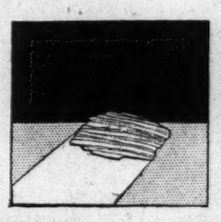
Ordinary Cleansers



This is a magnified drawing of a gritty particle such as is present in ordinary cleansers. Obviously, such cleansers are *destructive* because the jagged, rough material scratches the surface with its sharp, hard points; *wasteful* because it does not contact the surface completely and thus cleans inefficiently.

Can't Clean

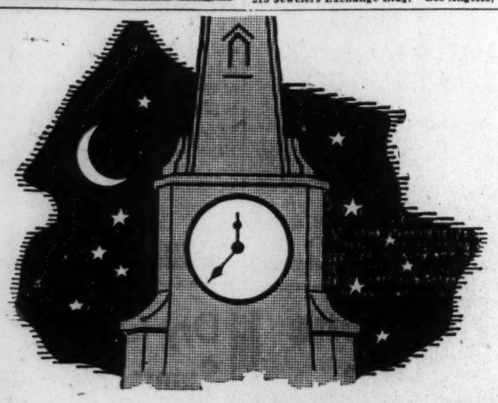


This is a magnified drawing of a particle of Old Dutch—the only cleanser made of pure "seismotite," the safest, most efficient and most economical cleaning material. You can see that these particles are flaky and flat-shaped. They clean quickly without scratching, cover more surface, and go further. That's why Old Dutch costs less to use.

Like Old Dutch

Old Dutch does more square yards of cleaning per penny of cost than anything else you can buy. It offers an *extra* saving because it cleans so many things perfectly. It's the only cleanser you need in your home. Old Dutch cleans quicker, is kind to the hands, doesn't clog drains, is odorless and removes odors. No wonder millions of smart, thrifty women prefer it to anything else. Its quality cannot be imitated or its economy equalled.

Doesn't Scratch



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The Home Forum

A Chant for Chicago

SITTING here in my New England cabin, with the June daisies round me, with the laurel coming to blossom and the young birds leaving the nest, I am thinking all day long of that young city to westward that is now gathering again to itself the glory and might of the world. Into this woodland peace comes the recollection of that swift bright turmoil in which I once took part. Into this quietness of the pondering hemlocks comes the memory of that lion-throated roar. Although my gaze is following the pure cool line that is drawn by a Connecticut hill slope along the northern sky, what I see at this moment is rather the eddy and swirl of hurrying crowds in the canyoned streets of the Loop District, the steel-blue flashing of little waves beyond Michigan Avenue, and the bold splashes of color on the new city that has just risen there beside the Lake.

And I say to myself, while this vision of Chicago hovers and floats between me and the still landscape of New England: "Shall I have no part in the praise of this city, my city, the city that bred and taught me and made me a man? Shall strangers from over the oceans say more in its honor than I say, when none of its millions of children can owe to it more than I owe? Who has seen more keenly than I its violent masculine beauty? Who has gloried more in its power? Who has shared more deeply its faith? Ah, the very name of Chicago is a charm and a spell to my thinking, as it is a strong spell by the Congo and a charm by the Yangtze-kiang. She-kag-ong the Ojibways called it, "the place of wild onions," and they spoke like the prophets they were. The name has a sound of rushing, of speed, of gathering power, of something the years cannot stop, something hunched for a lunge and a spring. O bold acrid earth-sprung American name, O place of Wild Onions, surely now I must say or sing something in praise of you, and the steady beat of my words must answer the beat of the heart.

* * *

It is now just a hundred years since the tiny garrison and settlement by the lake shore became a tiny town, seated on the sand flats among the sand burs and thistles and wild onions, surrounded by swamps where the dwarf oaks grew and the red men skulked and loitered. One hundred years of burly boyhood my city has just completed—a noisy and a riotous, a clattering and a battering boyhood like that of Pantagruel, which gives good augury of what its youth will be and some hint of its far distant manhood. Should I not understand Chicago a little better because I grew up there while it was growing, because I was a boy in its improvised haphazard streets while it, too, was an awkward youngster, a hobbledehoy, all wrists and elbows, freckled, down-at-the-heel, with one stocking off and one stocking on? I think so. Chicago used to seem, I remember, exactly of my own age when first I knew it, a dawdling dreamer with its toes in the water and its hair in the summer grass. Great purposes it had, to be sure, and whenever the whim arose it could carry out one or another of them on a tremendous burst of energy, but for the most part it dawdled, as I did. With the wisdom proper to boyhood, it had a strong sense of the roominess of time, of the vastiness of that future in which it was to do all things that might be expected of a city and many other things beside. In the meanwhile, except for occasions when company was present such as the World's Fair of 1893, it loafed far more than the outer world knew and refused to wash behind its ears. Yes, this is something not at all commonly understood among those who have not had my privilege of close observation: Chicago, whatever it may now be, was in my boyhood a city of ample leisure, and it gained its reputation for strenuous bustling chiefly as boys do—by a supernatural attention to business while it was being watched. I like it all the better for that. I delighted, of course, in its raucous clamor, like that of a gang of small boys vociferating over their baseball game in a vacant lot, but also I delighted in the quiet of its parks, of its lake shore, and of its book shops that were to me so many oases of stillness in the noise of the Loop.

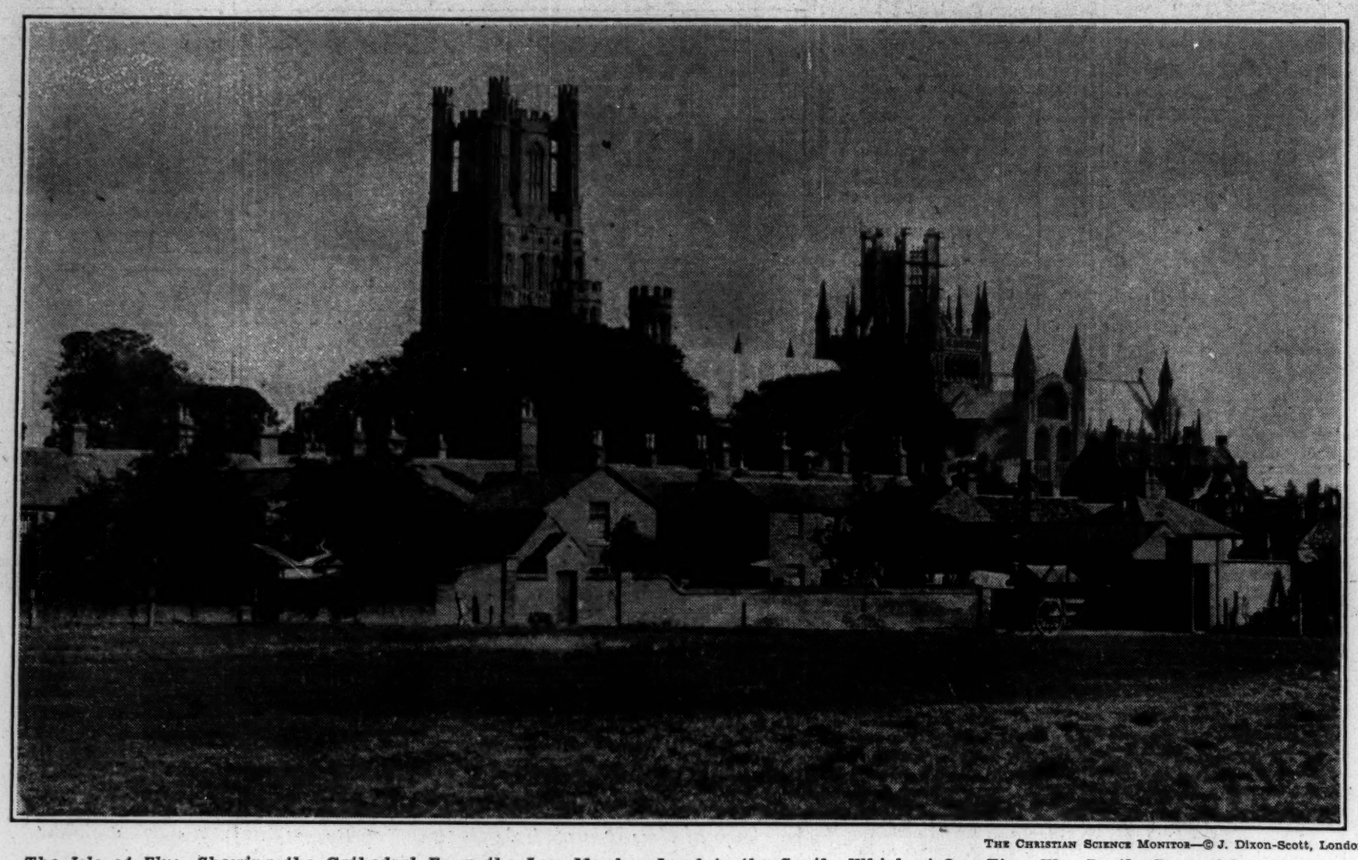
A city, however, has a rhythm of growth very different from that of a man, and I can no longer think of Chicago as my contemporary. Although it is more than twice my age in terms of years, I find myself considering it now with that indulgence which the mature should feel toward those who are still very young. What was Rome after her first hundred years? Or Paris? Or London? Nay, for that matter, what was Boston or New York? Mere striplings all these were at that age, in whom the discerning or the prophetic might see some traits of character, some hints of future growth. Just so it is that I feel about this gigantic playboy of our western world, this son of the Gargantuan Great Lakes and grandson of Grangousier, the prairie. He has not grown up yet, and we do not yet know, for all the huge racket that he has made in the kindergarten, what things he will some day do. Already we have seen him wax huge and strong. Forty years ago he took a notion to build a White City full of "old palaces and towers" on a site where there had been nothing but weeds. This he did in his sport and in less than a year, and then he invited the world to come and see. It was at about the same time that he "went in for culture," and, as one of his first citizens predicted that he would do whenever it seemed worth while, he "made culture hum." Where the White City had been he founded a University, the light of which is now seen throughout the world. He invited Theodore Thomas and Ignace Paderewski to come and play music for him, having heard that music hath charms to soothe the savage breast, and they came and played and developed an audience. He made Evanston, Kenilworth, Wilmette, Glencoe, and Waukegan, with all the glory of the North Shore. He laid out the world's most extensive park system, he established a superb civic museum and an art institute and a social settlement that became the home of Jane Addams and of Raymond Robins. Then he began striding out into the lake, building of mere rubbish a park one mile wide and many miles long, where I used to see only the flash of the waves under the northeast wind.

* * *

All this, I say, he did in his sport and by way of prelude, but if these accomplishments tell us anything of his character, they seem to show that Chicago will be, when it grows up, a city of really wonderful deeds, wherein the impossible is constantly turned into the accomplished. I think it will always be a city of becoming, riding the crest of the world's advancing wave. Or rather I would liken it to the steel prow of a great ship shearing on through the waves of time, so that those who dwell there grow more accustomed to the splash and the speed than do the dwellers in other cities. They have a more vigorous conviction that whatever they do is done for all, and that wherever they go all must go. This is not boastfulness, at least as I see it, but a sense of privilege and obligation. It is something not understood by the outer world, which thinks of Chicago as crudely materialistic. The city as I know it is actuated by a faith unphrased, a creed uncodified, which will yet use wealth and power for the higher good of all mankind. This creed and faith it is that binds Chicago together as a civic entity, such as the world has hardly seen since Florence and Venice were in their prime.

A long breath to you then, O young athlete, taut and lean limbed, rounding now into your second century and catching second wind, beginning to run such a race with time as Tyre never dreamed of and Persepolis never guessed. Or sometimes I see you as a cowboy rider, loping easily across the land, sitting loose in the saddle, but with a strong brown hand on the bridle and with eyes that search far horizons. When I think of America I think of you, for I have never found a city of warmer hearts or keener brains or stronger faith. Heart of the continent and port of the sea, I know how you gather the rails and the wires and the ocean lanes together in one huge nexus of power, but also I know what you will do with them. My hope for you is as strong as my pride is deep. Even here in the murmur of the hemlocks I remember you, and I know not which is better—that crowd and clamor or this still-thoughted seclusion; but this I know: that you sent me here. You were the quiver and the bow. I am but one of your numberless arrows, and I have flown thus far.

ODELL SHEPARD.



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The Isle of Ely: Showing the Cathedral From the Low Meadow Land to the South, Which at One Time Was Partly Covered by the Sea

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

The Gale

Pale green-white, in a gallop across the sky,
The clouds retreating from a perilous affray
Carry the moon with them, a heavy sack of gold;
Sharp arrows, stars between them shoot and play.

The wind, as it strikes the sand,
Clutches with rigid hands
And tears from them
Thin ribbons of pallid sleet,
Long stinging hissing drift,
Which it trails up inland.

I lean against the bitter wind:
My body plunges like a ship.
Out there I see grey breakers rise,
Their ravelled beards are white,
And foam is in their eyes.
My heart is blown from me tonight
To be transfixed by all the stars

Steadily the wind
Rages up the shore:
In the trees it roars and battles,
With rattling drums
And heavy spears,
Toward the house-fronts on it comes.

The village, a loose mass outflung,
Breaks its path.
Between the walls
It bounces, tosses in its wrath.
It is broken, it is lost.

With green-grey eyes,
With whirling arms,
With clashing feet,
With bellowing lungs,
Pale green-white in a gallop across the sky,
The wind comes. . . .

—JOHN GOULD FLETCHER, in "Irradiations Sand and Spray." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Nearing the Snow-Line

Slow toiling upward from the misty vale,
I leave the bright enamelled zones below;
No more for me their beauteous bloom shall glow,
Their lingering sweetness load the morning gale;
Few are the slender flowerets, scentless, pale,
That on their ice-clad stems all trembling blow
Along the margin of unmelting snow;
Yet with unsaddened voice thy verge I hail,
White realm of peace above the flowering line;
Welcome thy frozen domes, thy rocky spires!
O'er thee undimmed the moon-girt planets shine,
On thy majestic altars fade the fires
That filled the air with smoke of vain desires,
And all the unclouded blue of heaven is thine!

—OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. Poems.

PEOPLE who visit the English Fen Country for the first time are usually impressed by the number of willow trees that adorn the landscape. Along the river sides, dividing fields, encircling ponds—or "pits" as they are known locally—or grouped in "holts" (willow plantations) their silver-green branches make a Corot-like picture wherever one's eyes may rest. As one follows the roadways of the fens, willows almost inevitably point the route for miles ahead, as they curve in and out with the different turnings Some of these old fenland highways are winding, indeed, owing, it is said, to the habit of the men who made them of keeping their backs to the wind. Only those who know how piercingly the winds blow across the flat countryside, especially in winter and early spring, can appreciate the above statement to its fullest extent.

Some of the trees are straight of stem and grow very tall, but the pollard willows often have a trunk so hollow and twisted that it is a marvel that they produce any brancnes at all for pollarding. They are tenacious of existence, however. One of the reasons why they are so plentiful is that, when stakes cut from willows are planted for fences, they immediately grow and are soon sturdy trees.

Another reason for their number is that basket making is one of the local industries. Willow "holts" are denuded every year of the pliant branches, which are carried either by road or in barges down the river to be delivered into the hands of the basket weavers, of whom there are several in Ely, to mention one locality where baskets are made. It is a pretty sight to see the barges moving sedately between the flat green "washes" on either side of the river, laden with bundles of osiers.

Coming from the direction of Cambridge, with a load gathered from plantations near Clayhithe and Waterbeach, they glide through the quiet fen landscape, under various bridges, including the Ely High Bridge which carries the main road from the Isle of Ely to Newmarket; and where, on the "washes," there is usually a large herd of cows grazing It is a great source of interest to strangers to see the dairymen milking this herd without the formality of first tying them up, or fastening them in any way. They make a peaceful picture deep in grass by the side of the Ouse with, farther away, the houses of Ely rising on a gentle slope; and, above them all, the beautiful gray towers and roof of the ancient cathedral appearing among a green haze of trees.

Past this the barges float; then, taking a slight curve, they arrive at a small quay near Willow Walk, where some of the weavers work. Here they unload, and the osiers reach the final stage of their career. For the finer baskets, the wands are peeled before being used; but, for the potato baskets, so greatly in demand in the district, they are woven unpeeled. Fine, strong receptacles they make for the women who carry them up and down the broad acres laden with their russet-skinned contents.

Naše informační úřadovna

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněný anglicky na této stránce

KDO nebyl radostí naplněn, když při cestování uzřel slovo "Informace" napsáno nad oknem v železniční stanici? Zde je místo, kde unavení cestující mohou býti správně poučení o nejlepší a nejrychlejší dráze, jakou mohou doraziti ku konci své cesty. Horlivě posloucháme návody nám podávané a opatrně si zapisujeme vlaky a hodiny odjezdu a příjezdu. Když jsme se poptali na nejpřímější cestu k našemu cíli, nenechali bychom se zanésti v opáčný směr pro vlastní nedbalost a nepřesnost. Avšak nedělají smrtelníci často právě to, když se vydávají na cestu nejdůležitější ze všech, na duševní plavbu, kterou všichni musíme vykonati z hmotného smyslu existence k zjevnému dokázání člověka jako milého syna Boha?

V učebnici Křesťanské Vědy "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a Zdraví s Klíčem k Písmu) od Mary Baker Eddy, čteme jako první Zásadu Křesťanské Vědy (str. 497), "Jako přívrženci Pravdy, běřeme vnuknuté Slovo Bible jako našeho dostatečného vůdce k věčnému životu." Tedy Bible, říká nám Křesťanská Věda, je naší velikou informační úřadovnou; a na jejích stránkách každý cestující, třebaže je sebe více zmaten neb odvahy zbaven, může najíti každý potřebný návod jak by dospěl k vědomí věčného Života—jeho žádaný cíl.

V první kapitole Genesis je nám dáno poučení tak podstatné, že když je pochopeno a když se na ně spolehneme, naše cesta ze smrtelného smyslu existence k nebeskému uskutečnění věčné jedňotnosti člověka s Otcem bude rychleji vykonána. V té kapitole je nám řečeno, že Bůh stvořil člověka k obrazu Svému; ale dokud Křesťanská Věda neodemkla poklady Bible, slovům těmto bylo málo rozuměno a proto měly pramalou praktickou cenu.

Mrs. Eddy říká (Science and Health, Věda a Zdraví, str. 475): "Písmo nás poučuje, že člověk je stvořen k obrazu a podle podobenství Boha. Hmota není toto podobenství. Podobenství Ducha nemůže býti tak nepodobné Duchu. Člověk je duchovní a dokonalý; a protože je duchovní a dokonalý, musí takto býti pochopen v Křesťanské Vědě." Jaký to cenný kus poučení pro unaveného cestujícího! Nesčetné davy, čtouce znova ve světle Křesťanské Vědy toto utěšující prohlášení v první kapitole Genesis, rádi se zřekli myšlenek o člověku jako hmotném, nemocném neb hříšném a—osvobození od svých bázní—vyšli do nového života užitečnosti a služby. Zel, že druzí nepřijali tak rychle toto poučení, nýbrž jako pošetilí cestující otáleli, přemýšlejíce o návodech jim daných a nepokusili se uvésti je v praxi; neb jinak úmyslně se vydali v nepravý směr tím, že nadále sebe považovali za hmotné bytosti, poddané hříchu a utrpení. Do které třídy patříme? Jsme bděli, poslušní cestující, důvěřující návodům nám daným a vděčné se spolehající na Slovo Boží? Neb otálíme, protože přílíš pochybujeme o pravosti našeho vůdce, abychom učinili první potřebné kroky v směr domova?

Snad někdo řekne: "Rád bych chtěl mysliti, že jsem skutečně obraz a podobenství Boha, vždyt jsem byl vychován ve víře v Bibli, ale tento výrok zdá se mi býti tak neurčitý. Jsem praktický člověk. Jak se mohu skutečně uvědomiti, že jsem podobenství Boha, kterého se nemohu dotknouti rukama ani nemohu viděti svým lidským smyslem zraku?" Člověk, který takto mluví, učinil by dobře kdyby rozjímal o oněch četných věcech v které věří, třebaže nelze jich vážiti, viděti, neb ochutnati. Můžeme viděti řádnost? Avšak lidé, jsouce přesvědčeni o řádnosti obchodní firmy, s kterou jednají, posílají zboží přes moře i když není předem zaplaceno. Může někdo cítiti inteligenci? Ale kdo by pochyboval o tvrzení, že lidé vyzbrojeni inteligencí, jsou obdařeni nejmakavějším majetkem v obchodním světě? A kdo někdy vážil lásku?

Křesťanská Věda nežádá nikoho, aby věřil ve výrok, který si časem sám nemůže dokázati. Nechť přijme a užívá biblického výroku o vztahu člověka k Bohu se stejnou důvěrou s jakou by přijmul a užil návody spolehlivé informační úřadovny a brzy shledá, že rychle pokračuje na své cestě v směr nebe.

Mrs. Eddy píše (ibid., str. 392), "Vaše rozhodnutí budou vás ovládati, nechť se vydáte v kterýkoliv směr." Rozhodněme se tedy od této chvíle souhlasiti zcela s biblickým ujištěním, že nyní jsme nejmilejší synové Boží a dále se rozhodněme, že se už nedáme unášeti duševně v nepravý směr. To nás přivede k logickému závěrku, že člověk není nemocný ani hříšníkem, nýbrž má, místo toho, zdraví, čistotu, schopnost a moudrost, které musejí býti jeho jako syna vše-moudrého, vše-dobrého, vše-milujícího Otce. Když si děláme nároky na skvělé vlastnosti udělené každému dítěti Boha a když jich užíváme, shledáme nejen, že povedou naše šlépěje v směr domova a nebe, ale také se shledají býti cennými přídavky na každém poli lidské snahy.

"Neboj se, ó maličké stádce, neboť se zalíbilo Otci vašemu dáti vám království."

Pro informaci o literatuře Křesťanské Vědy, vydané česky, pište na: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

The Contents of a Portfolio

I was a girl of ten years old when I first heard the print-room at the British Museum mentioned, but I remember it as if it was but yesterday. We had gone up to London from our distant country home for a couple of months, and, as it was only the first day after our arrival, the bustle of moving was scarcely over; and I, having no lessons to learn, nor settled occupation to pursue, was sitting in the drawing-room, amusing myself by covering a foolscap sheet of paper with ill-constructed cottages, cabbagy-looking trees, interminable palings, and circular duck-ponds, when an old eccentric friend of the family was announced. I saw my father and mother smile when they heard his name, but he was welcomed cordially by both as he entered the room in a large loose coat, and with a small portfolio under his arm.

It was raining, and the loose coat looked very wet and uncomfortable, and I thought the poor gentleman seemed very old and infirm, as he slowly followed the servant into the room. But children have very confused ideas of people's ages, and, whatever that of our visitor might be, I soon left off thinking him infirm. He had energy enough for half-a-dozen youths.

He was taking off the cumbersome great coat as my father enquired where he had been; but, accidentally glancing at my villainous attempts at drawing before he gave an answer, he came up to the table and exclaimed:

"Ah! we have an artist here, I declare! And how old are you, little one? Ten? Well, ay, and you are my god-daughter, and so I shall answer Papa's question to you, and tell you where I have been, and you may tell him afterwards. I have been to the paradise of London—the print-room at the British Museum."

I stared in astonishment at this strange remark from the, as I thought, odd old gentleman, who now seated himself by me on the sofa; but I did not venture to speak, and he went rambling on.

"You may well be surprised, little one. I dare say your idea of a London paradise is an overgrown toyshop. How like she is to you both, Edward! I catch both father and mother as I look at her. And an artist too! —well, then she is going to be like me, I suppose—her poor, unknown old godfather, and may, perhaps, one day think as I do about the print-room at the British Museum being the only paradise in London. But oh, dear, dear!" and here he drew the unfortunate foolscap to him. "What have we here? Houses with the sun shining on both sides at once; trees without branches, and with stems as thick as mopsticks in proportion to the top; and ponds which only the birds can see. Little girl, listen to me. If you were a bird flying over the pond, and looking down upon it, you would see it round, as you have drawn it; but, as you can only look at it sideways, you never can see it round. And you must always draw things as you see them, not as you know they are. . . ."

I was soon by his side on the sofa again, and he opened the portfolio in which he said he kept his pretty things, and which proved to be full of beautiful drawings. And he showed me copies from Claude, and Rembrandt, and Rubens, and even Michael Angelo; and he told me what great painters these had been, and how that their fame could never die, and that their works were as beautiful now as long hundreds of years ago, when they were first made; and he added that, although it was their paintings that were most known and talked about, they had all their lives busied themselves in making sketches and drawings from nature; some highly finished, some bold and rough, some mere little scraps, with not much more work in them than in my cottage on the foolscap, but so graceful, so true to nature, so full of feeling and sentiment. "Here is one, to show you what I mean," continued my godfather, holding up a little thing with only a bit of acacia-tree in it, a hill, and a delicate distance indistinct with heat.

At my age, and with such ignorance of art, it is not to be supposed that I could appreciate all that my godfather showed me; but in straining myself to look at and admire them, I learned a lesson of veneration, and had a model from henceforth before me for imitation; nor was it possible that even I could look at anything so true to life and nature as those drawings were, without feeling at least the beauty of their reality.—MRS. ALFRED GATTY, in "The Human Face Divine and Other Tales." (London: Bell & Daldy. 1860.)

Our Information Bureau

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHO has not been overjoyed, when traveling, to see the word "Information" written over a window in a railway station? Here is a spot where harassed travelers can be correctly informed as to the best and quickest way of arriving at the end of their journey. Eagerly we listen to the instructions given us, carefully noting trains and hours of departure and of arrival. After inquiring as to the most direct route to our destination, we would not allow ourselves through our own carelessness or inaccuracy to be transported in an opposite direction. Yet, is not this what mortals often do when embarking on the most important journey of all, the mental voyage we all must take from a material sense of existence to the demonstration of man as the beloved son of God?

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, we read as the first Tenet of Christian Science (p. 497), "As adherents of Truth, we take the inspired Word of the Bible as our sufficient guide to eternal Life." The Bible, then, Christian Science tells us, is our great information bureau; and within its pages every traveler, no matter how puzzled or discouraged, can find every needful direction for arriving at the consciousness of eternal Life—his desired destination.

In the first chapter of Genesis we are given information so vital that, when it is understood and relied upon, our journey from the mortal sense of existence to the heavenly realization of man's eternal oneness with the Father will be more quickly made. In that chapter we are told that God created man in His own image; but until Christian Science unlocked the treasures of the Bible these words were little understood, and were therefore of very little practical value.

Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 475): "The Scriptures inform us that man is made in the image and likeness of God. Matter is not that likeness. The likeness of Spirit cannot be so unlike Spirit. Man is spiritual and perfect; and because he is spiritual and perfect, he must be so understood in Christian Science." What a valuable piece of information for the weary traveler! Countless multitudes, rereading, in the light of Christian Science, that comforting statement in the first chapter of Genesis, have gladly relinquished thoughts of man as material, sick, or sinful, and—released from their fears—have gone forth into a new life of usefulness and service. Others, alas, have not so quickly accepted this information, but like foolish travelers have loitered, turning over the directions given them, but making no attempt to put them into practice; or else they have deliberately taken the wrong direction by continuing to believe themselves material beings, subject to sin and suffering. To which class do we belong? Are we alert, obedient travelers, trusting to the directions given us and thankfully relying on the Word of God? Or are we loitering, too doubtful of the rightness of our guide to take the first necessary steps homewards?

Perhaps someone may say: "I should like to think that I am in reality the image and likeness of God, for I have been brought up to believe in the Bible, but that statement seems so vague to me. I am a practical person. How can I realize that I am the likeness of a God whom I can neither touch with my hands nor see with my human sense of sight?" The person who argues thus would do well to meditate on the many things he already trusts which cannot be weighed, seen, or tasted. Can one see integrity? Yet, convinced of the integrity of the business firm they are dealing with, men will ship goods across the ocean without any previous payment. Can anyone feel intelligence? Yet, who would question the assertion that, equipped with intelligence, men are endowed with one of the most tangible assets in the business world? And who has ever weighed love?

Christian Science asks no one to believe in a statement he cannot in due course prove for himself. Let one accept and apply the Biblical statement as to man's relationship to God with the same confidence that he would accept and apply the directions of a reliable information bureau, and he will soon discover that he is proceeding rapidly on his journey heavenward.

Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 392), "Your decisions will master you, whichever direction they take." Let us therefore decide from this moment to agree whole-heartedly with the Bible assurance that we are now the beloved sons of God, and further decide to cease drifting mentally in the wrong direction. This will bring us to the logical conclusion that man is neither sick nor a sinner, but is, instead, in possession of the health, purity, capability, and wisdom that must of necessity be his as the son of the all-wise, all-good, all-loving Father. As we claim and utilize the glorious qualities bestowed on every child of God, we shall find that not only will they guide our footsteps homewards and heavenwards, but they will also be found valuable adjuncts in every field of human endeavor.

"Fear not, little flock; for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

Humming Bird

You green and golden sprite,
With whirring wings ahum
Above the honied depths
Of my nasturtium!

Near, ruby-throat, you light
And fearless gaze at me.
Is it in gratitude,
Or mere bird flattery?

CLARA L. BAXTER.

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Ice Age Factors Are Outlined At Pacific Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

current, according to Dr. Horace Byers, of the University of California, who addressed the congress.

Dr. Byers said that a study showed that all the polar air masses are of continental origin, therefore initially dry and stratified during the winter half year. However, in passing over the relatively warm ocean surface these air masses are supplied with heat and moisture from below, until they become moist and they reach a condition of vertical instability. The tropical air masses originate in the wide expanses of ocean near the equator, are initially unstable, but become more stable as they move northward over colder seas.

International incidents brought about the start and continuance of early hydrographic surveying on the west coast of Canada, according to Mr. Henry Parizeau of the Canadian Hydrographic Survey. The Nootka affair of 1789 and the San Juan dispute of 1858 in turn caused exploration and detailed survey of the coast, said Mr. Parizeau.

Infra-red photography has proved that there is insufficient oxygen in the bands around Mars to sustain life such as we know it on the earth, according to Dr. W. S. Adams of Mount Wilson Observatory, Pasadena.

In a paper prepared by him and Mr. Theodore Bunham Jr., Dr. Adams said that recent developments in photography showed clearly that the oxygen content of the Mars band was probably less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

"That definitely sets aside the idea of life on Mars," commented Dr. J. Splaskett, Canadian astronomer. "It will be a sad blow to amateur astronomers, but the truth must be told."

New Method of Ore Extraction

A new and revolutionary process for the extraction of metals from complex ores was described to the congress by Mr. C. A. Pettet, graduate of the University of London, who spent the last 10 years in laboratories in Canada and the United States.

The significance of the new process lies in the fact that by the treatment it is possible to extract speedily and economically each metal contained in a given concentrate with a high percentage of recovery quite comparable to that of the flotation process.

A notable characteristic is that the plant is small, compact and relatively cheap. The extraction can be done by each mine at its own plant, thereby saving the expense of shipping concentrates to a smelter. Among other features, its cheapness and simplicity are likely to recommend it to the mining industry. It makes no difference to the frequency process how many metals are contained in the ore. These can be ascertained by assay. Then, Mr. Pettet said, all that is necessary is to apply in sequence the appropriate process for extracting each.

Buddhist Rites in Canada

Buddhism in its early Siberian forms has been extensively prevalent in the funeral rites of British Columbia natives.

This unusual angle to the venerable controversy whether the North American Indians owe much to Asiatic origin was disclosed in a paper read by Dr. Gunther of Seattle for Dr. Marius Barbeau of the National Museum, Ottawa, who has made a special study of the ethnology of the British Columbian Indians.

Dr. Barbeau considers one of the most promising fields to study this affinity is that of the native songs on both sides of Bering Strait.

Utterback Resumes Fight for Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANGOR, Maine, June 9—Representative John G. Utterback (D.), former Republican Mayor of Bangor, is returning to carry on the fight for his congressional seat contested by Mr. Ralph O. Brewster of Dexter, former Governor of Maine. Permission to return to Maine has been granted by the House of Representatives.

The dispute hinges around alleged irregularities in the ballots cast in certain Aroostook townships in the election last fall. Mr. Utterback appeared to have won the election by the margin of less than 200 votes, but charges of fraud brought by Governor Brewster, if substantiated, would have given the Republican the victory by more than 1000 votes.

Although the Executive Council of the State of Maine certified to the election of Governor Brewster, Mr. William T. Gardiner, then Governor, refused to sign the election certificates. Mr. Utterback filed his answer to Governor Brewster's charges last week. The case will keep Mr. Utterback away from Washington for the remainder of the session.

Motion Pictures

Quite "Q"

Mr. Lee Garmes's smooth and eloquent photography marks with distinction the Fox film, "Zoo in Budapest," opening at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters yesterday. There is a lithographic quality in the pictures, a liquid flow of light and shade giving an amazing variety of color to the black-and-white. Animal and bird studies endear their subjects to the spectator. Sultan is probably the handsomest tiger in captivity; Roger, the most knowing elephant. The music score and sound effects are skillfully interwoven with the action, with only occasional lapses into the literal. When night comes over the Zoo, sight and sound combine in a meltingly lovely nocturne.

But it is by no means merely an illustrated zoological paper. Action there is in plenty, and toward the end, much too much of it. The sensations are piled on thick and heavy, once little Paul lifts the wrong lever and some of the animals are let loose. The story has charm. Mr. Gene Raymond gives a sincere and reticent performance as Zani, the boy who grew up in the Zoo, an understanding companion of the birds and beasts, a poetic child of nature. As the Zoo doctor, that fine actor, Mr. O. P. Heggie, with his delicate inflections of voice and facial expression, is a delight every moment he is on the screen.

Miss Loretta Young is fairly wide-eyed and colorless as Eve, the girl who runs away from the orphan brigade at Zani's behest. Little Paul is an engaging child actor quite within his rôle. His nurse is a little overdrawn, but the rest of the cast fit in as neatly as the pieces in a freshly completed jigsaw puzzle.

It is the way the characters are assembled and set in motion that counts; it is the little, imaginative touches that point up the detail. Mr. Rowland V. Lee has done a splendid directorial job. Out of Hollywood he evokes a Budapestian atmosphere that does not seem synthetic. Mr. Jesse L. Lasky is the producer.

M. L.

State Senate Votes To End Service Fee On Home Utilities

After two hours of debate yesterday the Massachusetts Senate voted to abolish service charges to household consumers of electricity and gas. The bill reported by the Committee on Power and Light requires all gas and electric companies to maintain one rate without a service charge to householders. All proposed substitutes and amendments were rejected and the measure as it came from the committee was passed to be engrossed.

A payment to the State of $10,000 by friends of Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass., after the State had decided not to build an institution for feeble-minded in that town was assailed as a "form of bribe" by Mr. James P. Donnelly, representative from Lawrence. Dr. Claude M. Fuess, headmaster of the academy, questioned by Mr. Christian A. Herter, representative from Boston, said that while the money was paid by the trustees of the academy it was raised through donations from friends of the institution who wanted to make good any loss which the State might have undergone.

Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, retiring president of Harvard., and Dr. Ellen F. Pendleton of Wellesley, a trustee of Abbott Academy in Andover, were placed on record in opposition of the bill.

At yesterday's session of the House of Representatives a resolve for an investigation of the future operation and financing of the Boston Elevated Railway was passed to be engrossed.

The Senate passed to be engrossed the bill authorizing payments of dividends from closed banks to certain minors and next of kin of deceased persons.

Girl Scouts to Open 'Salt Water' Camp

A real "salt-water" camp at West Gloucester will be opened July 1 for Girl Scouts, according to Miss Madeleine Blake Bishop, director of the camp which is called Wingaersheek. Although preference in registration will be given to Massachusetts Scouts, those from other states and other girls interested in the Scout program will be welcomed, if accommodations permit.

The camp program includes morning horseback rides along the beach, deep-sea fishing, clambakes, trips to historic Gloucester, the famous quarries and "Dog-Town Common," and exploration journeys in kyaks along the winding marsh streams. Also there will be opportunities for trips along the Girl Scout Nature Trail into the dunes and marshes.

Tents will be provided at Camp Wingaersheek for seasoned campers, while a spacious camp house will be available for girls who wish to sleep with a "roof over their heads." Ages are restricted to 13 or over. Those registering may do so for periods of two, four, six or eight weeks. Information and registration blanks may be obtained from Miss Belcher, Girl Scout Headquarters, 143 Newbury Street, Boston.

Efficiency Calls For Rail Merger, Atterbury Says

(Continued from Page 1)

consequence, the public is unaware of the extent of its bearing upon the present difficulties of the railroads.

"During the World War, the Government removed railroad wages and working conditions from the operation of natural economic law and deliberately adopted the policy of regulating them politically.

"The result was an enormous inflation of pay rolls and operating costs. It is elementary, in an industry having over half its costs in labor, that if earnings are to be safeguarded the rates must follow wages.

"At the present time, making full allowance for the voluntary reduction which became effective during 1932, average wage scales of railroad employes are only 10 per cent lower than in 1929 and only 11 or 12 per cent below the peak in 1920.

Lesson in Figures

The plain lesson of these figures is that the wage-fixing policies of the government, established during the war and continued after it, have resulted in imposing upon the railroads wage scales which are far out of the line with commodity prices, while at the same time there has been established a schedule of freight rates inadequate to the wage levels, but still too high to stimulate rail traffic. Either traffic will find less costly means of transportation, or industry will relocate to reduce these costs. Rail carriers face disastrous effects in either event.

The third cause for discontent comes under the category of highway wastes and water competition concerning which General Atterbury carefully points out that our highways and 25,000,000 motor vehicles and accessory facilities make up a transportation system which has cost more than the railroads, but cannot replace them.

"It can and does, however, deprive them of large revenues by selective absorption of some of the more desirable forms of traffic. It has a real field of usefulness; fair criticism can only be directed at departures from that field."

The inland waterways, the speaker pointed out, upon which approximately $2,000,000,000 have been expended and which cost many millions annually for maintenance, chiefly represent the use of public funds to perpetuate and extend an inferior and outmoded form of transportation which if put on equal terms, could not possibly hold its own against the railroads. "Waterways divert much traffic from the railroads," he said, "and the Government has taken the unwise step of going into the transportation business upon them itself, through the Inland Waterways Corporation."

"Reject the costly and wasteful St. Lawrence Seaway project, before it is too late," he continued. "Neither country needs it, since each is already greatly oversupplied with transportation facilities. It seems to me incredible that the American people would, with their eyes open, sanction the spending of several hundred millions of dollars upon a project the principal effects of which would be to injure their own railroads and divert traffic from their seaports. No more inland waterways should be built until need for them is clearly shown and willingness and ability of their prospective users to pay for them demonstrated."

Speaking of Trucks

With regard to trucks he said that "since the adoption of the Constition in 1787, Congress has had complete power, under the commerce clause, to regulate both highway and water transportation. It has never exercised the power at all in the case of the highways, and only in a very limited and inadequate degree in the case of water shipments. Some degree of highway control is attempted by various states within their boundaries, but the measures are conflicting, and, without federal control, ineffective."

General Atterbury contrasted the situation in substance as follows: The railroads own and maintain their own rights of way and pay taxes on them; the trucking industry's entire taxation would not carry its proportion of the costs of the highways, and, therefore, as a comparative transportation unit is altogether tax free.

General Atterbury's program for remedying the fourth cause for the condition of the railroads, namely excessive competition among themselves, the solution for which he believes will be found in consolidation of all railroads into two competitive systems between great terminals and abolishment of competition at intermediate points, consists in the main of appointing a railroad coordinator as a temporary expedient, pending the permanent regrouping of the lines, regulation through the Interstate Commerce Commission of all competing forms of transportation; and financial assistance by the Government to carry the rails along until safely stabilized by new methods of organization and business revival.

"If I correctly understand the aim of President Roosevelt and his advisers, it is their determination to view wealth and production realistically and not merely to repair, but in part rebuild our economic system in order that we may use these facilities and resources given us to better advantage than in the past. I admire the President's courage and his candor in telling us that in many respects he is experimenting and feeling his way. I believe he has already achieved real and definite results."

Boston Art Notes

Fine Arts Theater

Mr. Joseph D. Portanova, young sculptor, is exhibiting a few of his portrayals at the Fine Arts Theater, in the lobby. We have seen his work elsewhere in the city this season, but here he offers a novelty in the portrayal of Fräulein Dorothea Wieck, one of the principals in the cast of the film, "Mädchen in Uniform." The artist has shown some courage in using only the photographed subject for a model. As we think about it, we conclude that this may be one of the most convenient and satisfactory ways of perceiving the subject, for one may see her at all angles, in motion and rest, and poised in various perspectives.

Mr. Portanova is not an objective portrayer, inevitably he brings an imaginative quality to his subjects. They are softened, romanticized under his touch. Fräulein Wieck lends herself to two modes of sculpture, to Mr. Portanova's kind and to a genuinely plastic variety in which restraint of mood and an architecnotic design prevail. Mr. Portanova has done very commendably with his subject.

Vladimir Pavlosky

At the W. J. Gardner Galleries, 381 Boylston Street, water colors by Mr. Vladimir Pavlosky are on view. Over a period of years, we have had occasion to see and comment upon the work of this Boston artist. We find him with each new showing becoming more and more a Bostonian, selecting the locally popular subjects and depicting them with devices seen commonly hereabouts.

Aquarelle is dependent largely upon light and luminosity. Our local artists achieve effects of light sometimes with genteel means, sometimes with extravagance. To sharpen the gleaming surface of water, to darken shadows, to resort to artificial lighting effects—these are some of the methods employed. Mr. Pavlosky is assimilating them gradually, so that he becomes part of the family of Whorf, Sutton and such young water colorists. These painters lean upon Sargent, but they have abandoned his conscientious ways and deliberately worked upon effects, regardless of the attractiveness of the method.

D. A.

Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural market report.
5:15 NBC, Tom Gerun's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie"; sketch.
6:00 Announcements; sport review.
6:15 NBC dance music.
6:30 NBC, "Major Sharp and Minor," trio.
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, "Maud and Cousin Bill," sketch.
7:30 Grin and Bearit, songs.
7:45 Bill Williams; piano duo.
8:00 "Famous Loves," sketch.
8:30 NBC, Talk series, from Chicago.
8:45 NBC, Phil Cook; Shavers.
9:00 "Over the Heather," with Sandy MacFarlane.
9:30 NBC, Phil Baker; male quartet; female trio; orchestra.
10:00 Fashionettes; trio.
10:15 Herbert Marsh's Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "First Nighter" sketch.
11:00 Announcements; news.
11:30 NBC, "Phantom Gypsy"; soloist; orchestra.
12:00-1:00 NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Studio speakers.
5:30 NBC, "Winnie the Pooh," sketch.
5:45 "Bud," Radio Scoutmaster
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news; talk.
6:45 "Tessie the Typist," sketch.
7:00 NBC, Rollikers Quartet.
7:15 After Dinner Revue.
7:30 Vocal trio; piano duo; soloist.
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs"; sketch.
8:00 NBC, Jessica Dragonette; Cavaliers Quartet; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Grocery Store; Tom Howard; Jeannie Lang; quartet; orchestra.
9:30 Buddy Clark; John Herrick; Willie Morris; trio; orchestra
10:00 NBC, Jack Benny; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Country Club"; Alex Morrison; soloist; orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:15 CBS, John Kelvin, Irish tenor.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy," sketch.
5:45 The Clown, with Betty and Bill.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Trumpet."
6:30 Detectives Black and Blue, sketch.
6:45 Report; Kill Billy George; music.
7:00 CBS, Mildred Bailey; Four Eton Boys; orchestra.
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers," sketch.
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter, news.
8:00 Organ recital.
8:15 "The Front Page Speaks," sketch.
8:30 Minstrel program.
9:00 CBS, Irvin S. Cobb; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Lou Holtz; Grace Moore; orchestra.
10:30 Harold Stern's Orchestra; soloists.
11:00 Announcements; news.
11:15-1:00 Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores."
6:00 CBS, Stamp Adventurers' Club.
6:15 CBS, Golf résumé.
6:30 CBS, Vocal trio; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 Dinner music.
7:30 Carl Moore's Orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Nino Martini, tenor; Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
8:30 CBS, "The Foreign Legion," sketch.
9:00 Twentieth Century Ensemble.
9:15 Phil Romano's Orchestra.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 Le Paradis Band.
10:30 CBS, Do Re Mi, female trio.
10:45 CBS, Freddie Rich's Columbians.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Helen Otis, pianist.
5:15 "Album of Favorite Melodies."
5:30 Orchestral program.
5:45 WHDH Ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
6:15 WHDH Ensemble.
6:30 "Song Pictures," Orrin White, tenor.
7:00 Touraine Ensemble.
7:15 The Gossipers.
7:30 Orchestral program.
7:45 Local dance music.
8:00 Equal Tax League talk.
8:30 Eda Frim and Four Sharps.
8:45 Larry Thornton, tenor.
9:00 New Yorkers Orchestra.
9:30 "Evening Reveries," instrumental.
9:45 Broadcast to the Fishermen at Sea.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:30 p. m.—Musical programs.
1:15 p. m.—Studio soloists.
1:45 p. m.—Talk, "Timely Topics."
2:00 p. m.—Amateur program.
2:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.
4:15 p. m.—"Moments With the Masters."
4:30 p. m.—"Down East Minstrels."

WBZ

7:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
1:15 p. m.—Local and NBC farm programs.
2:30 p. m.—Programs.
3:30 p. m.—Springfield College Chorus.
4:00 p. m.—NBC programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:15 a. m.—Organ recital; soloists.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; organ.
1:10-4:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; NBC music.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
9:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-Washington game, reported by Fred Hoey.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Organ recital.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
3:00 p. m.—Announcements; news.
3:15-5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

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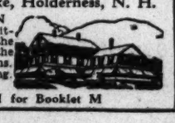
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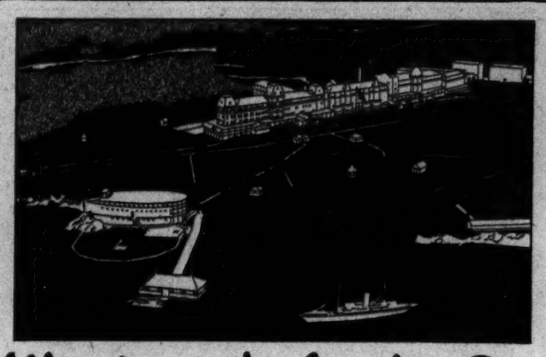

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Britain Concedes Tariff Drops To Win Coal Market

Scandinavian Treaty Gives Kingdom Assured Sales for Three Years

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Anglo-Norwegian and Anglo-Swedish trade agreements made public here provide guaranteed markets for coal and other British goods in return for United Kingdom tariff concessions for a number of Scandinavian products.

The agreements are for three years in each case. But Britain can terminate them sooner should its share of the coal trade fall below certain fixed proportions. These proportions are 70 per cent of Norway's imports of this article, and 47 per cent of those of Sweden.

This means that a market is assured to a certain amount of Britain's coal, irrespective of price-cutting on the part of competing collieries in Germany and Poland.

Britain also secures certain minor concessions. The fees charged for licenses for commercial travelers in Sweden and Norway are to be reduced. Scandinavian import duties on a number of textiles and other goods manufactured chiefly in Britain are to be stabilized or lowered.

The concessions which Britain makes in return are of several kinds. In the case of dairy produce and fish, undertakings are given that Sweden and Norway shall be permitted to import into Britain certain specified quantities. Sweden's quota of butter for example is not to fall below 185,000 cwts. annually. Norway gets free entry for shipbuilding machinery, certain chemicals, iron ore, newsprint, wood-pulp and certain classes of timber.

Reductions are also made in duties upon planed softwoods and granite. The British concessions to Sweden include free admission for certain classes of steel, also reductions in duties upon certain other classes of steel, iron and paper.

In the Norwegian agreement there is a provision whereby, if British overseas dominions agree, Norway will get an increased market for whale oil in return for admitting British Empire-grown tea, lime juice and spices on more favorable terms than at present.

The agreements have not received anything like unanimous satisfaction in Britain. The Feedration of British Industries, representing United Kingdom manufacturers generally, for example, has protested. This body's objection is based upon the argument that concessions obtained by the British coal trade will not compensate other United Kingdom industries competing with Scandinavian products. The view generally taken in British official circles, on the contrary, is that the best available bargain has been made, and that Anglo-Scandinavian trade will benefit as a whole.

Australians Decry Sordid Dramatics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—At the Australian Literature Society's drama discussion night recently, following addresses on "Drama on the Air" and "The Drama and the Cinema," Dr. Cecil Tucker read a paper on "Modern Drama and the Depression."

He greatly deplored the present-day dramatic cult of sordidness and crude realism which leaves little indeed to the imagination, and continually thrusts before audiences the lowest aspects of human nature, freely using questionable words and phrases which would not be tolerated in public off the stage. He said that he personally went to the theater primarily for amusement and relief from business worries and all the depressing influences so active in the world today. He could find no relaxation, pleasure or benefit in watching a play in which the ordinary standards of morality are ignored or ridiculed.

Dr. Tucker has had several plays produced by amateur companies in the last few years, and is to have another, "Uneasy Lies the Head," put on by the Little Theater next month.

Tasmanian Party Decries Communism At Annual Parley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOBART, Tasmania—The Tasmanian Labor Party, which is a division of the Federal Labor Party of Australia, has just concluded its annual conference.

Its proceedings were remarkable for the fact that it was decided that unless unity was achieved at the forthcoming Federal conference of the labor organizations—there are four warring factions—the Tasmanian branch of the party would withdraw until such time as a basis of union was found. The leader of the Tasmanian party, Mr. Albert Ogilvie, said the only respect in which the Tasmanian party agreed with Langism was the reduction of interest on Australian debts, but it was a separate entity.

The Tasmanian Labor Conference also passed a resolution renouncing Communism as an instrument of violence and dictatorship. It denounced violence and all association with Communism and made the same affirmation as the British Labor Party.

The Tasmanian Labor movement is only a shadow of its former self through the desertion of its former stalwarts to the Nationalists, including the present Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, Mr. Joseph A. Lyons. Its ranks have been broken by its extremism and alliance with the Australian Labor Party, which has been shattered by its immoderation and control by foreign elements.

Hebrew Christian Farm Tract Bought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—Plans for establishment of an agricultural colony of Hebrew Christians in Palestine have been furthered by the visit of Sir Leon Levison, president of the International Hebrew Christian Alliance. Sir Leon announced prior to his departure that he had completed arrangements for the purchase on behalf of the alliance of a tract of land of some 2000 dunams (400 acres) in the neighborhood of Gaza.

Other areas are understood to be under consideration for purchase when required for the expansion of the colonization scheme. Colonists of the required type are already available for the first settlement, according to Sir Leon.

A similar project of settling Jewish converts to Christianity on land in Palestine was made some 80 years ago, and plantations were developed which a generation later came into the possession of the Alliance Israelite, and grew into the present admirable Mikveh Israel Agricultural School, under the ægis of French Jews.

Little Watches That Play Tunes Come From Hands of Swiss Experts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LE, LOCLE, Switz.—Technological unemployment cannot invade the home workshop where M. Edouard Jeanrichard and his son, Marcel, produce watches so individual that they have no need of patent protection.

Hand tools line the walls of the modest "comptoir," with its benches along the two corner windows and its wood stove in the rear. A small motor-driven lathe is the only concession to machinery. No hint is given in the simple room of magnificent products bearing the name Jeanrichard in smart shops of Paris, London and other cities.

Yet beneath simplicity lies meticulous craftsmanship. The tall grandfather clock case contains an astronomical regulator to test watches down to hundredths of a second. No machine could equal the delicate touch given to the workman's fingers by years of ardent devotion to his métier.

Several factories are in view from the windows, lying below in the Jura Mountain town of Le Locle. Such skill as the Jeanrichards possess is at a premium for putting the final touches on machine-made watches of high quality. Yet father and son choose to carry on among dwindling representatives of household industry, a half-century after its heyday.

M. Jeanrichard represents the finest in Switzerland's tradition of mountain watchmaking. Not long ago motion picture cameras were brought into his workshop to record its historical story. For generations the Jeanrichard family has specialized in precision movements. M. Virgile Jeanrichard, from whom the boy Edouard received instruction at home and in the then newly founded École d'horlogerie at Le Locle, was known for his work on escapements.

These are mechanisms that control the spring or other motive force in watches and clocks, giving a regular cadence. For 33 years Monsieur Virgile taught the fabrication of escapements and the finishing of movements at the Le Locle school. It is one of the technical institutes that brought Swiss watchmaking to its peak of accuracy. Both Monsieur Edouard and Marcel hold its diploma.

The comptoir is noted for its development of specialty watches extra thin for the pocket, extra small to go in rings and finally equipped with ingenious devices to replace calendars and play carillons. One of the models works on a four-year cycle, showing every unit of time from the second to the twelfth month, and allowing for Leap Year.

In watches of remarkable thinness, considering what goes on inside, diminutive hammers strike out such tunes as the carillons of Westminster and Whittington; English, Swiss, German and Japanese national anthems; popular waltzes and Yankee Doodle. As many as nine musical wires are coiled around inside some of the cases, in no way interfering with the regular action of the watch.

These novelties are only a side line with Monsieur Jeanrichard. They are so complicated that he usually cannot take time from his regular business for them. So he amuses himself with them at night, and insists that in this painstaking work he finds his most satisfying recreation.

First Woman Auditor Licensed in Palestine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—Public accountancy and auditing, professions followed by both men and women in many other countries, has now been opened to women in Palestine The High Commissioner has just granted the first auditor's license to a woman.

Although adequately equipped for the profession, the first woman to apply for the right to practice had to wait more than five years before her request was granted. The credit for the removal of another barrier to equality in the professions is due to Miss Ada Geller, a graduate of the University of Pittsburgh, who is the honorary secretary of the Palestine Jewish Women's Equal Rights Association.

British to Show Films In American Theaters

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Five or six British films a year are to be distributed in America, under an agreement reached by Mr. Murray Silverstone, managing director of United Artists Corporation, and Mr. L. Toeplitz de Grand Ry and Mr. Alexander Korda, joint managing directors of London Film Productions, Ltd. The London talkies will be marketed in the United States by United Artists The agreement is to run at least two years, and during this period it is intended to spend not less than £500,000. The first film to be delivered will be "The Private Life of Henry VIII."

British Roads Offset Losses by Economy

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—British railway returns show that while in consequence of the trade slump traffic receipts have fallen by £26,928,446 in the past two years, no less than £18,000,000 of this loss has been made up by reduction in working expenses. The stage is believed to be set therefore for financial recovery whenever normal business conditions return.

During the past 17 weeks a decrease in earnings of £2,500,000 has occurred compared with the same period in 1932. In giving evidence before the Railway Rates Tribunal in London recently, Mr. Walter Moncton, K. C., representing the railway companies, said that while as yet there had been no general tendency for earnings to increase nevertheless the decrease had started to decline. Until times improved, he added, the companies did not consider that any increase in rates would help them.

Telephones Connect Syria With Palestine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM — A telephone line linking Syria with Palestine has just been completed. This new connection removes an anomaly by which phone calls could be made to almost anywhere in the world except the neighboring country of Syria. This state of affairs has existed since April when the line to London was opened.

The French Mandatory authorities in Syria brought the line from Beirut down to Ras-el-Nakura, the frontier post between Palestine and Syria.

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New York City

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See Also.... Tuesday's Hotel, Resort and Travel Pages.

Financial: Market Quotations

Market Rebounds Sharply, Closing With Good Gains

Early Losses Converted Into Substantial Advances —Wire Issues Off

NEW YORK, June 9 (AP)—Stocks rallied with grains in the late trading today, converting morning losses of fractions to 3 points into net advances of like proportion.

Case advanced more than 3 points, while shares up 1 to 3 included Harvester, National Steel, American Telephone and Sears Roebuck.

U. S. Steel and New York Central were slightly higher.

Transfers approximated 5 000,000 shares.

Wire Issues Drop

Postal Telegraph preferred lost 8, and Western Union dropped around 3 following rejection of the amendment of the railroad bill which would have permitted the companies to merge.

Some industrialists are troubled by the erratic fluctuations of foreign exchanges resulting in the severe decline of the dollar. They feel that business will be handicapped until importers and exporters can figure in terms of currencies that are fairly stable. Depression of the dollar, it is held, is not only due to speculative operations on the continent, but to the fact that American exporters are permitting the proceeds of their sales to remain abroad in foreign currencies, instead of transferring them into United States funds.

The weekly report of the Federal Reserve System again reflected the heavy trading in the stock market. Brokers' loans rose $64,000,000 in the week ended Wednesday to a total of $699,000,000, the highest figure since Dec. 2, 1931.

Purchases of Government securities under the new open-market policy were extended $22,000,000 during the last week. This brings the aggregate for the last three weeks to around $75,000,000. Gold holdings of the system went up $2,037,000, which lifted them to another high record at $3,521,985,000.

Bond Market Heavy

Unfavorable news developments affecting some bonds groups had an unsettling effect on the entire market today. The recent tone of buoyancy gave way to marked heaviness with traders showing no hesitancy about scaling down their commitments.

German bonds tumbled on the formal announcement of the partial transfer moratorium. The Dawes loan 7s and Young plan 5½s broke several points, then rallied slightly under support.

There was heavy selling of Western Union, Postal Telegraph and International Telephone issues on the elimination from the emergency railroad bill of the provision designed to permit mergers in the communications field. These issues had been bid up sharply in the last few weeks in anticipation of retention of the merger clause.

Low-priced rails were soft with comparatively few exceptions, the list being still somewhat shaken by yesterday's sharp break in Chicago & North Western issues. The latter were firmer today, however.

High grade descriptions in the power and light division were firm, but the semi-speculative variety met considerable selling involving many losses of a point or so. Industrial bonds were irregular with some of the recent favorites off a point or more. Warner Bros. 6s were especially weak, at a decline of about 4 points.

The foreign sector was irregular, but no real weakness was apparent except in the German group. French 7s eased about a point. U. S. Governments were firm and only narrowly changed from the previous finals.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Firm; grains' spurt brings rally.

Bonds: Irregular; Germans heavy.

Curb: Irregular; oils advance.

Foreign exchanges: Firm; sterling advances.

Cotton: Higher; firm stock and grain markets; trade and Wall Street buying.

Sugar: Weak; Cuban selling.

Chicago

Wheat: Strong; new heat wave.

Corn: Higher; sensational oats damage.

Cattle: Steady; small supply.

Hogs: Steady; slow, top $4.65.

Foreign

London: Trading on the stock exchange was quietly irregular. Early strength was registered in transatlantic issues and gilt-edged securities but best prices were not maintained. German bonds were weak on latest moratorium developments, while other sections moved irregularly. The market closed dull.

Paris: Surprised by the moratorum declaration by Germany, which included interest on the Young and Dawes loans, prices on the Bourse lost part of yesterday's advance in a rather hesitant market. The approaching World Economic Conference made speculators cautious. The closing was heavy.

Berlin: Prices on the Boerse were unsettled today, but the closing was sustained.

95% Nebraska Corn Planted

LINCOLN, Neb. June 9—Ninety-five per cent of the state's corn acreage is planted, but with spring grains the season averages 10 days late. Moisture is needed in eastern Nebraska, all crops showing effects of drought. The western two-thirds of the state is in excellent condition. Heavy abandonment of winter wheat and the late season made corn and spring grain planting in that section unusually late.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Chg
July	84.50b	84.50	+2.00
October	83.80b	84.00	+1.00
December	84.40b	84.20	+1.00
January	84.60b	84.30	+1.00
March	84.60b	84.50	+1.50
May	84.50b	84.70	+2.20

b—Bid. Tone at close, firm.

2:55 P. M. Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	June9	June8
35	13½	1.20	Abraham & Str	100	33¾	33¾	33¾	34½	
10	3	..	Adams Express	5000	8⅝	8	8⅛	8½	
18¾	8	.2	Adams Millis	1300	18⅝	18	18⅝	18¼	
10½	5½	..	Addressograph	500	9¼	9⅛	9¼	9½	
9½	1¾	..	Advance Rumely	2000	9	6⅝	8⅝	8¾	
11¾	7½	1.20	Affiliated Prod	1200	10⅝	8½	9⅛	9	
83	47½	.3	Air Reduction	2500	80¼	79	80	79¾	
24⅞	11½	.60	Alaska-Juneau	61500	23¾	22⅝	23⅛	23	
4⅞	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	18000	4¾	4¼	4¼	4⅜	
11¼	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	3100	10⅞	9⅞	10⅛	10⅞	
10½	1¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	900	10⅞	9½	9⅝	10½	
10⅛	1⅛	..	Allegh pf ww XL	800	11	10	10	10¼	
18½	5	..	Alleghany Steel	100	18	18	18	18	
120	70¾	.6	Allied Chem	13400	120⅞	115⅞	118¾	119⅝	
121⅞	115	.7	Allied Chem pf	100	120	120	120	119	
20	6	..	Allis Chalmers	3400	20	17⅛	20	18½	
16½	5¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	200	15½	15½	15½	15½	
6¾	⅝	..	Amal Leather	3300	7	6⅝	7	6½	
32	5	..	Amal Leather pf	300	32	30⅛	31	30	
41¼	18½	.2	Amerada	3500	38⅝	37	38	38	
20½	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	900	19¼	18¾	19¼	19¼	
23⅝	8	..	Am Bank Note	2500	23	22½	22½	23	
6⅝	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	1900	6½	6⅛	6¼	6⅜	
43⅜	23⅛	..	Am Beet Sug pf	100	36	36	36	37	
32	9½	.60	Am Brake S&F	700	31¾	30	30	31¼	
94⅝	48½	.4	Am Can	8700	93⅝	91	92¾	92¾	
25½	6½	..	Am Car & Fdry	3000	23	22	23½	23	
42½	15	..	Am Car & F pf	300	41	40⅜	41	41⅜	
6½	1⅞	..	Am Chain	200	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5	
48¼	34	.3†	Am Chicle	1200	48½	47	48½	48¼	
16½	2	..	Am Colortype	100	5½	5½	5⅝	6	
36¾	3	..	Am Com Alcohol	3800	33½	32¼	33	33½	
5⅝	1	..	Am Encaustic T	2000	5¾	5¼	5½	5¼	
18½	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	39000	18	16½	17⅞	18	
36	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	1600	34½	33	33	35	
30	6½	..	Am & For Pow 6	900	29	27	28	28¾	
23¾	4⅝	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	2900	23⅜	21½	22⅝	23½	
12¼	4½	1	Am Hawaiian	200	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11½	
16	2½	..	Am Hide & L	1100	15	14½	15	15	
49	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	800	48	46½	47	48	
13¼	3¾	..	Am Ice	2100	12⅝	11	12⅞	11¼	
55¼	25	.6	Am Ice pf	100	51	51	51		
13¼	4¼	..	Am International	16100	12¾	11⅞	12½	12⅜	
1⅜	⅛	..	Am La France	1500	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¼	
21⅝	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	1600	20⅜	20	20⅛	20¼	
6	1	..	Am Mach & Met	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5	
21⅞	3½	..	Am Metal	9800	19⅛	19	19	19¼	
30	17	1½	Am News	100	22½	22½	22⅛	23	
14⅜	4	..	Am Powers & Lt	24000	14⅛	13⅛	13⅞	13⅝	
37	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	900	35	34½	34½	35⅞	
32	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	1000	31½	30½	30½	31	
15⅜	12½	..	Am Radiator	9000	15¼	14⅜	15	15¼	
20½	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	8100	19⅝	18⅞	19½	19¼	
34	20⅛	*3	Am Safety Razor	500	33¾	33⅛	33¼	33¾	
5½	⅝	..	Am Seating	100	4	4	4	4	
13¾	5¼	..	Am Ship & Com	1800	13⅛	11⅞	13⅜	11⅝	
21	11½	.2	Am Shipbuilding	100	21	20½	20¾	20½	
37	33½	..	Am Smelt & Ref	20000	36¼	35	35¾	36¼	
80	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	200	81	79½	81	80	
61½	20½	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	200	60	59	60	60	
21¼	4⅝	..	Am Steel Foun	3600	20⅞	19⅝	20⅛	20½	
70	37⅝	.2	Am Steel F pf	50	68	68	68	68	
47¼	30	2½†	Am Stores	800	47	46½	46¾	46¾	
70	21½	.2	Am Sugar Ref	3200	67¼	66	67⅛	68¼	
123⅜	86½	.9	Am Tel & Tel	10500	123⅜	120	123	121⅝	
33¼	16	..	Am Tob B pf	200	33½	31	33½	33½	
34⅞	27¾	.1	Am Wat W & E	8000	35⅜	32¾	35⅜	33¼	
32	9½	.1	Am WW&E ct	6500	31	28⅝	30⅝	29¼	
12⅜	3½	..	Am Woolen	3500	11¾	11⅛	11¾	11⅝	
47⅞	22⅜	..	Am Woolen pf	2000	45⅞	44¼	45¼	46	
2½	⅜	..	Am Writ Pap ct	1200	2½	2	2	2	
6½	¾	..	Am Writ Pap pf	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½	
9⅞	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	1800	9	8	8¾	9	
19½	5	..	Anaconda Cop	29000	17½	16⅞	17⅜	17¾	
15½	4⅛	..	Anaconda Wire	100	15½	15½	15½	15½	
24¾	8⅛	.60	Anchor Cap	500	22	21⅛	22	21⅝	
5	1	..	A P W Paper	300	5	4⅞	5	5	
27	9¾	.1	Archer Daniels	300	26	26	26	26¼	
81½	78	.7	*Armour Del pf	800	79¾	78¾	79	81	
7¾	1½	..	Armour Ill A	28000	7¼	6⅞	7	7¼	
4¾	¾	..	Armour Ill B	14000	4¼	3⅞	4	4¼	
85½	42	..	Armour Ill pf	3000	65½	62	64	64	
5	1½	..	Arnold Constable	800	4½	4½	4½	4⅝	
7½	3½	..	Art Metal Const	50	7½	7½	7½	7½	
5¼	¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	400	4¾	4¼	4¼	4¾	
14⅜	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	3400	13¾	13¼	13½	13⅝	
45½	15	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	100	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	
71¾	34⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	19400	65	63¾	64⅜	64¼	
79¾	50	.5	Atchison pf	1000	68½	67½	68	69	
48½	16	.1	Atl Coast Line	1500	45	44	44½	45¾	
26½	12⅜	.1	Atl Refining	21500	27¾	26⅜	27	26⅝	
32½	9	..	Atlas Powder	2100	32½	31	32	31½	
76⅜	60	.6	Atlas Powder pf	200	76⅜	76	76	75	
8	1½	..	Atlas Teck	1800	7⅞	7	7¾	7⅞	
72	31½	.2	Auburn Auto	10000	68¼	66	68¼	67	
13⅜	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	34000	12¾	12⅜	12	12½	
			—B—						
12⅜	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	47800	11½	10¾	11¼	11½	
41½	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	1200	39	37½	38¾	40	
23	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	20500	21⅜	20	21	21¼	
29¾	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1100	27½	26½	27½	26¾	
35½	20	.2	Bangor & Aroos	200	24½	24	24	24½	
91¼	68⅝	.7	Bangor & A pf	20	89	89	89	89½	
3¾	⅜	..	Barker Bros	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	2⅝	
16½	5⅛	..	Barker Bros pf	110	16	15¼	16	15	
9¾	3	..	Barnsdall A	7000	9	8⅜	8⅞	8¾	
22⅛	7	..	Beatrice Cream	1900	21⅞	20⅜	21⅝	20¼	
64	45	.3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	64	64	64	63	
8¾	3½	..	Belding am	5500	8¾	7⅜	8⅛	7¼	
17⅞	6⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	10600	17⅛	16⅛	17	17¼	
25	9	..	Best & Co	3200	24½	23⅜	24½	24¼	
31	10½	..	Bethlehem Steel	20600	30⅝	29½	30¼	30¼	
7½	2½	..	Beth Steel pf	400	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
20	6⅛	..	Bigelow Sanford	200	19¼	19	19¼	9	
16	3½	..	Blaw Knox	12400	16	14⅜	15⅝	15¾	
45	9½	..	Bohn Alum & Br	8600	45	40½	45	40⅝	
35⅝	18	1.60	Borden	9500	35	33⅜	34¼	33⅝	
16⅞	5½	..	Borg Warner	7000	16⅝	15⅛	16¼	16⅛	
18¼	6	..	Boston & Maine	1000	16⅜	16⅜	16¾		
2⅜	⅜	..	Botany Mills A pf	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜	
13¾	2⅜	..	Briggs Mfg	29500	13¾	12⅞	13¼	13	
15⅞	7¼	.1	Briggs & Strat	100	15½	15½	15½	15¾	
38	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	14300	37	36⅛	36½	36½	
81	64	.6	Brooklyn M T pf	200	81½	81½	81½	81½	
9¼	4⅜	3.40	Brooklyn Queens	3400	8⅞	8⅛	8⅝	8⅜	
85	63½	.5	Brooklyn Un Gas	1000	83⅞	82	83⅞	83½	
11¾	1¾	..	Brunswick Balke	1000	9½	9½	9½	9¼	
3½	⅛	..	Bruns Terminal	2100	2½	2¼	2¼	2⅜	
9½	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	1900	9	8¼	8½	8½	
24⅝	3¼	..	Bucyrus Excv pf	1300	12⅜	12¼	12¼	12½	
4⅝	¾	..	Budd Mfg	8200	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	4⅜	
25	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	130	24	23	24	25	
5½	1	..	Budd Wheel	18900	5½	5⅛	5⅛	5½	
10⅜	2½	..	Bullard	1400	10	9¼	10	9⅞	
4½	⅞	..	Bulova Watch	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3½	
1½	⅛	..	Burns Bros B cts	100	1½	1½	1½		
12	1¾	..	Burns Bros pf	50	9½	9½	9½	13	
18½	6⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	15100	18⅞	17⅜	17⅞	18⅛	
8	1	..	Bush Terminal	700	7¾	7	7	7⅝	
23½	2	..	Bush T Bldgs pf	30	21	19	19	22	
4¼	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	4200	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅝	
2⅞	1	..	Butte & Superior	1800	3¾	3⅜	2⅝	2¾	
2⅝	1¼	..	Butterick	200	5	5	5	5	
23¼	8½	..	Byers	8200	28	26½	27¼	27¾	
64	30½	.2	Byers2pf	10	63	63	63	62¾	
			—C—						
25½	7¾	..	Calif Packing	150	24¼	23⅜	24⅛	24	
2¼	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	6600	2	1¾	2	2	
11	2	..	Campbell Wy&C	1400	10½	10	10	10	
9⅜	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	2500	8¼	8	8⅛	8⅛	
23	7½	1	Canada Dry	7100	19½	18¾	19½	19¼	
16⅜	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	31300	15⅝	15¼	15½	15¾	
31½	14	..	Cannon Mills	400	28½	28¼	28¼	28¾	
10¼	4½	..	Capital Admin	200	10	9½	9⅝	10¼	
85½	30½	..	Case Threst	28400	85½	75¼	85¼	76½	
77½	41	.4	Case Thresh pf	100	77	73	7		
21⅝	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	7200	21¼	19	21¼	20	
3¾	⅜	..	Cliotex vtc	1200	2¾	2½	2¾	2	
33⅜	4¼	..	Celanese Cc	21500	32⅞	31½	31½	31⅜	
4⅞	½	..	Ctiotex Co	1800	4⅜	3⅞	4⅜	4	
7¾	1½	..	Celotex Co pf	650	7¼	6¼	7	7	
30¼	14	1½	Central Aguirre	1200	29	28	29	27½	
5½	2	..	Century Ribbon	100	5	4⅞	5	5¼	
27⅜	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	29000	27⅜	25½	26¼	27	
68	27⅝	.2	Certain-Teed	2200	48	4½	4½	4⅝	
39¼	14⅞	.2	Chesapeake-Corp	5200	36⅜	35¼	36½	36⅞	
41⅞	24⅝	2½	Ches & Ohio	25400	40¼	38¾	39⅝	39⅝	
2¾	½	..	Chi & E Ill	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½	
3⅝	½	..	Chi & E Ill pf	100	3⅝	3¼	3¼		
5½	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	2400	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	4¾	
13½	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	2700	11⅞	10½	10½	11¾	
6¼	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	14500	5½	5	5⅜	5½	
9⅝	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	27400	8⅜	7½	8¼	8⅞	
10⅜	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	49500	7¾	5½	7	7½	
16¾	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	3600	12	10½	12	12¾	
4½	1	..	Chi & StP Min&O	120	4½	4	4		
9¾	2½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	1800	8⅞	8½	8½	9	
24¼	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	
9¼	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	10700	5⅜	4⅝	5¼	4⅝	
11⅜	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	2500	6¾	5¼	6¾	6¼	
13¼	3½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	2100	9¾	7½	8	7	
22⅜	6⅛	1	Chi Yellow Cab	310	15¼	14	14½	15½	
23	5	1	Chickasaha Cot O	1000	23	22	23	20¾	
8⅞	2	..	Childs Company	100	7½	7½	7½	7½	
17	6	..	Chile Copper	30	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	17	
25	7¾	..	Chrysler	39500	24¾	23⅜	24¾	24⅞	
20¾	7½	.2	City Ice & Fuel	1700	20¾	20	20	20½	
68	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	400	68	67½	67½	67	
1⅞	⅛	..	City Stores	2900	1¾	1½	1¾	1⅝	
4⅞	1½	..	City Stores A	10	4½	4½	4½	4⅜	
1⅝	⅛	..	City Stores vtc	500	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½	
29¾	10	1	Cluett Peabody	100	26	26	26	27	
22	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	4300	20⅝	19¾	19¾	20⅜	
13¾	3	..	Collins & Aikman	3100	13½	12½	13⅛	12¾	
15⅜	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	3100	14⅞	14¼	14⅜	14⅝	
34¾	15¼	..	Colo & Southern	30	30	30	30	30½	
31	12½	..	Colo & So 1pf	250	30	30	30		
32¼	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	39200	22¼	20¾	22¼	21½	
18½	6⅜	..	Columbia Pic vtc	1200	18	17	18	17	
62½	23⅛	.2	Columbian Carb	2700	60¾	58½	60½	60	
14½	4	..	Comm Credit	3400	13⅜	12¾	13	13¼	
80	70	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	79	79	79⅝		
31	16	.3	Comm Cred A	100	30½	30	30	29⅝	
34½	18	.2	Comm Inv Tr	1600	33⅜	32½	32⅝	32⅝	
19½	9	.60	Comm Solvents	25200	19⅝	18⅞	19¼	18⅝	
5	1⅜	..	Comwith & So	174500	3¼	3⅜	3¾	3⅝	
60½	21	.6	*Comwith & S 6pf	1200	59	54	58⅞	56¾	
9	3	..	Conde Nast Pub	100	10	10	10	9	
15½	7⅞	.60	Congoleum Nairn	8700	16⅜	16¼	16⅛	15½	
5¾	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	1600	5	4¾	4¾	5	
14⅜	5⅞	..	Consol Film 1 pf	7600	13½	12¾	13½	13⅜	
63¼	48	3.40	Consol Gas	12700	59	57	58¾	57⅝	
99	83	.5	Consol Gas pf	800	01	90¾	90¾	90⅞	
5½	2⅛	..	Consol Laundries	1100	4½	4¼	4½	4⅜	
12⅛	5	..	Consol Oil	38600	12⅞	11⅜	12¾	11⅝	
10½	1½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	1400	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	10	
2⅝	¼	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	1400	9⅛	9⅜	9¾	10	
2⅝	¼	..	Consol Textile	26400	2¼	1½	2⅛	2¼	
8	1½	..	Container A	2100	8	7⅞	7⅞	8	
3½	¼	..	Container B	4800	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3⅜	
17½	3	..	Cont Baking A	3400	15⅜	15	14⅝	15¼	
2¾	⅜	..	Cont Baking B	5200	2½	2¼	2¼	2⅜	
50⅞	35¼	2	Cont Can	3900	57½	57	57⅝	58	
10⅜	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	800	10½	10⅜	10⅜	10½	
27½	10¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	1600	27½	26	27½	26⅞	
4	1	..	Cont Motors	61400	3¾	3½	3⅝	3¾	
15	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	21000	14⅝	13⅜	14½	13⅝	
75⅞	45⅜	.3	Corn Products	3800	74⅞	71¾	74½	72⅝	
146⅞	117½	.7	Corn Prod pf	20	134	134	134	134	
7⅛	2⅜	..	Coty	2500	6½	6⅛	6¼	6½	
34½	23	.2†	Cream of Wheat	1300	34	34	34	34	
13½	2¾	..	Crosley Radio	2200	14	13¼	13½	13½	
55⅝	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	1900	52⅜	50⅜	52	51½	
38	24½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	300	37⅜	36	36	37	
41½	16	.4	Crown Will Pap	20	38	38	38	30	
5½	1	..	Crown Zellerbach	3100	5⅞	4⅝	5⅜	4⅝	
25⅞	9	..	Crucible Steele	1600	25¾	24⅞	24⅞	24¾	
55	36	..	Crucible Steel pf	50	46	46	46	49½	
4⅜	½	..	Cuba Co	9400	4	3½	4	3¾	
11½	1½	..	Cuban Am Sug	16900	9¼	8⅛	9⅛	8½	
67	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	10	50	50	50	50½	
59½	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	11700	58¾	57	58	58⅝	
21½	6½	..	Curtis Publishing	18400	22¾	18	22	19⅝	
55	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	6100	86¾	82½	85¾	83¾	
			—D—						
14⅝	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	600	15	13½	15	14½	
78⅞	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	2100	73½	72	73	73	
38⅞	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	15700	34⅜	33	33¾	34	
11⅜	2	..	Denver R G pf	1900	11½	9¾	11½	9	
83	48	.40	Detroit Edison	600	83½	83	83½	83	
24	10	..	Devoe & Ray A	200	24½	23½	24½	24	
90	79½	.7	Devoe & Ray 1pf	10	9D0	90	90		
25	17⅜	.1	Diamond Match	2200	24½	23¾	24½	24⅛	
34¾	12	.1†	Dome Mines	47500	33⅜	32	32¾	34	
21	10½	1.20	Dominion Stores	100	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20½	
18	10½	.75	Douglas A	1120	17⅜	16½	17	17⅜	
10⅜	2½	..	Dresser B	800	9½	9⅝	9½	9¼	
1⅞	⅛	..	Duluth So Shore	6400	1½	1¾	1⅞	1⅞	
2½	⅜	..	Duluth So Sh pf	1100	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1⅞	
83½	32½	.2	du Pont de Nem	37600	80½	27⅝	80	79⅞	
17½	9½	.1	Duplan Silk	100	18	18	18		
			—E—						
7⅞	1½	..	Eastern Roll Mill	600	7⅛	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
84½	46	.3	Eastman Kodak	1300	81½	80¼	80¼	81	
14⅜	3½	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	12600	15	14	14½	14½	
3	⅜	..	Eitington Schild	7900	2¾	2½	2¾	2½	
16¼	4	..	Eitington S pf	500	15⅞	14¾	15⅞	14¾	
26⅜	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	17200	25½	24	24⅜	25¼	
88	78½	.7	Elec Auto-L pf	30	85	84½	85	84½	
3½	1	..	Elec Boat	3400	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3½	
23½	12	1.20	Elec & Mus Ind	7300	3

Financial: News and Comment

Expect 10 P. C. Wage Increase In Steel Trade

Plan Is Effective July 1—Activity Up Where Rise Is Felt Justified

The steel industry plans to increase wages 10 per cent, effective July 1. This decision comes after a discussion and rejection of a possible 15 per cent boost. The increase is part of a plan to effect a quick transfer to operation under the Roosevelt Industrial Control Bill and will go through unless something develops in the bill which would prevent the industry taking such voluntary action.

Operations have increased substantially the last six weeks, so that it is felt that with any slight advance in quotations and the reduction in costs, made possible by the greater output, the steel industry could afford to take such action at this time.

A number of steel interests are optimistic on the outlook for business in the fall. They point out that the automobile industry has continued to take steel on a large scale and the anticipated let-down, which was looked for by this time, has not materialized. In fact, in a number of instances the motorcar makers actually have been taking more steel.

Miscellaneous consumers are coming into the market more actively than they did in recent weeks. Part of this buying is based on the growing belief among users that prices for steel products must be advanced and many consumers are covering for their future requirements, taking deliveries as steel makers are able to supply them.

Rail Demand Likely

During the fall months there is likely to be a substantial increase in demand from railroads. These large consumers have not been in the market actively for several years, and replacements will make steel buying necessary as soon as carriers are able to finance purchases on a large scale.

There should be orders for railroad equipment and repairs, which should bring good tonnages to the steel companies.

Steel leaders do not believe that any plan for a 32-hour week with a minimum wage would be workable in the steel industry. Some companies, which have increased operations substantially already, are working their men more than this required number of hours. Such workers would not relish a reduction in their working time, which would also mean a cut in their pay envelopes.

Can Regulate From Within

It is felt the steel industry can regulate itself from within and a wage advance, if decided upon for July 1, as now planned, would be the first step in this direction. This would be followed by a higher price range for the third quarter and later delivery, although it is realized the steel industry in this country could not mark up its quotations too sharply because any abnormally high range of quotations would lead to increased imports of steel and result in increased competition and unsettlement.

More than one leading steel authority feels that conditions have improved so rapidly that if allowed to work out its own salvation the steel industry will be on an excellent level by the fall months and increases in operations, advances in quotations and still higher wage scale would follow naturally.

Equity Corp. Pamphlet On Acquistion Offer

NEW YORK, June 9 (AP)—Complying with the new securities law, the Equity Corporation, an investment trust headed by David M. Milton, son-in-law of John D. Rockefeller Jr., today issued an 11-page pamphlet of company facts in connection with its offer to acquire stock of a subsidiary. The company was said to be the first to meet the provisions of the law in detail.

Complete details were given as to the cost of the company's offer of its shares for stock of Interstate Equities, salaries of officers and their stock interest, and names of principal stockholders.

Dividends

Broad Street Investing Company declared a dividend of 20 cents, payable July 1 to stock of record June 19.

Capital Administration Company declared a dividend of 75 cents on the class A preferred stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 19.

Day Trust Company, Boston, Mass., declared a semiannual dividend of $1 per share, payable June 30 to stock of record June 15.

Bickford's, Inc., declared a dividend of 15 cents on the common stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.

National Dairy Products Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents on the common, payable July 1 to stock of record June 16.

F. G. Shattuck Company declared a quarterly dividend of 6 cents, payable July 10 to stock of record June 20.

Engineers Public Service Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.25 on the $5 preferred, $1.37½ on the $5.50 preferred and $1.50 on the $6 preferred, all payable July 1 to stock of record June 19.

Finance Company of Pennsylvania declared a quarterly dividend of $2.50, payable July 1 to stock of record June 17.

State Theatre Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2 a share on preferred stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 22.

Stockholders of the First National Bank of Boston as of June 16 will be entitled to receive on July 1 50 cents a share as a quarterly dividend on the stock and from their beneficial interest in the affiliated institutions. This is the same amount as they received three months ago.

Torrington Company declared the quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share, payable July 1 to stock of record June 16.

American Water Works & Electric Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 7.

Continental Baking Corporation declared a quarterly dividend of $1 a share on the preferred stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 19.

Island Creek Coal Company

In May Island Creek Coal Company mined 315,919 tons of coal, compared with 215,856 tons in April and with 246,172 tons in May, 1932.

Wool Manufacturing Going at High Speed

New York, June 9

"THE wool manufacturing industry of this country is operating at a higher rate as a whole than in any other period since the post-war boom," says the New York Wool Top Exchange. "All of the larger units are running overtime and many small units are doing likewise. The improvement is not confined to the big worsted plants alone but is seen in pronounced manufacturing activity in the small woolen mills located in rural villages and towns."

Present indications are that mills will continue to operate at the present rate until early September on the business already booked.

New Pilgrim Trust Co. Will Open For Business June 12

A note of confidence was sounded in the banking field today when Allan H. Sturges, for 20 years vice-president of the old Liberty Trust Co., and a former vice-president and director of the Beacon Trust and Atlantic National Banks, announced the opening on June 12 of the Pilgrim Trust Co., a new bank organized to conduct a general banking business and a high grade vault and safe deposit service.

The official roster of the new bank, which starts with a clean slate on the threshold of business recovery, includes men of standing and experience in banking during the last two decades.

Among them are George B. Wason, chairman of the Board, formerly president and chairman of the Board of the Liberty Trust and vice-president and a director of the Beacon Trust and the Atlantic National; Allan H. Sturges, organizer and president of the new bank and formerly serving in official capacities as already noted, in the Liberty Trust, Beacon Trust and Atlantic National; J. Henry Miley, vice-president and treasurer, formerly assistant treasurer of the Liberty Trust and vice-president of the Beacon Trust and Atlantic National; Alfred Johnson, formerly associated with the above three banks, assistant treaurer; Allen R. Greenleaf, formerly of the First National Bank of Boston and later with Blodgett & Co.

The directors are George B. Wason, chairman; Edward E. Babb Jr., president E. E. Babb Company; George W. Barker, president W. S. Simpson Co. Inc.; Louis E. Boutwell, attorney; Ralph L. Gustin, H. S. Gustin Sons; Ernest A. Hale, treasurer Suffolk Coöperative Bank and a director of the Federal Home Loan Bank; Clarence W. Hall, president C. E. Hall & Sons, Inc.; Francis T. Leahy, attorney; John A. Lord Jr., treasurer Lord Tanning Company; Donald E. Mayberry, attorney; Chester W. McNeil, president Massachusetts Accident Company; J. Henry Miley; Alton L. Miller, treasurer Charles N. Miller Company; Allan H. Sturges.

An official of the new bank said they "will cater especially to medium and small accounts of professional and business men of Boston." He also stated that the bank felt such people desired "the direct contact which we are prepared to give them."

The new bank will open with a capital of $200,000 and a surplus of $100,000, according to J. Henry Miley, vice-president and treasurer.

The former location of the Beacon Trust Company office at 31 Milk Street with its excellent vault facilities will be used by the Pilgrim Trust Company.

Marked Improvement In Hardware Market

The recent gains in wholesale and retail hardware sales have continued, and the improvement has lately become even more pronounced, Hardware Age says in its market summary.

Current sales, in many instances, are running ahead of a year ago. Future orders are both more numerous and larger than in several years. Shortages in seasonal goods and some types of staple merchandise are occurring with increasing frequency.

Influenced by the rising costs of raw materials many hardware manufacturers are announcing price advances, and the entire price structure, with few exceptions, is showing a much firmer tendency.

Cast Iron Pipe Orders

There are continued indications of comparatively good business in cast iron pipe. U. S. Pipe & Foundry Company has taken an order for 1550 tons of 4 to 8-inch for Oakland, Calif., American Cast Iron Pipe Company has recured 850 tons of 16 to 20-inch from Los Angeles. James B. Clowes Sons received 300 tons from Wilmette, Ill., and the Donaldson Iron Works took 150 tons for a state hospital at Marcy, N. Y.

First Business Gain

WASHINGTON, June 9—May saw the first increase in business activity over the corresponding period of the previous year since the start of the depression, the Department of Commerce reported. Practically all major indicators of business, its survey said, were higher than May, 1932. In such industries as automobiles, iron and steel, textiles and food processing the increases have been substantial.

American Writing Paper

Holders of voting trust certificates of American Writing Paper Company voted a change in common stock to $1 par from no par. Fixed assets will be written down to $7,421,913 from $11,882,469 as of Dec. 31, 1932. Capital will be reduced by $6,836,572, which will be transferred to capital surplus account.

Brokers' Loans Increase

WASHINGTON, June 9—Loans of stocks and bonds to brokers and dealers by reporting Federal Reserve member banks in New York City increased $64,000,000 during the week ended June 7 to a total of $699,000,000. This compares with $635,000,000 last week and with $373,000,000 on June 8, 1932.

Cotton Market Closed

LIVERPOOL, June 9—The Liverpool Cotton Exchange is closed today and tomorrow in observance of Whitsuntide and will reopen Monday.

Stabilization Of Exchange Vital, Says Economist

Steady Sterling All-Important—Tariff Lowering Necessary

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 9—All-important to the United States is "a strong and steady sterling," declared Dr. Benjamin M. Anderson, economist of the Chase National Bank, in a speech at the Pilgrims' dinner to Sir Josiah Stamp held here last night. The particular rate, he said, was far less important than prompt settlement of the matter. America wanted a sterling which could bear its accustomed load in international commodity financing and in facilitating the flow of goods.

"The notion that we must fix a price level which we desire and England a price level which she desires, and then try to adjust the gold stabilization rate to these price levels, seems to me a very dangerous notion, which can only lead to prolonged debate and interfere with the settlement," said Dr. Anderson. "The fear that, if the rates are fixed too high for any particular country, that country may have to undergo some further downward price adjustment is not one which I should suppose need be considered, unless the rate were fixed very high indeed.

Doubts New Bases

"Prompt settlement at London, including the lowering of tariffs and the stabilization of exchange, accompanied by a good modus vivendi regarding the interallied debts to be reached in separate negotiations, should cause such a radical upswing in general confidence and such a general rise in the level of world prices as to mean that the only difference for any country in a higher or lower rate of stabilization would be in the extent to which its prices rose, rather than the fact of a rise itself."

Dr. Anderson reviewed point by point the chief bases of the old and the new economic systems, in all of which there was, by inference, praise of the old and doubt regarding the effectiveness of the new.

One of the most dangerous of these new theories, he held, was that regarding the "planned economy."

He stressed that a planned economic order would be directed by administrators "chosen primarily with respect to their ability to get along with men and with respect to their acceptability to the controlling groups," rather than by men trained to see the whole economic picture. Therefore, "instead of economic planning, we should get political compromise," he asserted. "The plans that would be made would be only partially harmonious from the standpoint of economic consistency. They would be in large part a mere resultant of political pressures, contradictory in their economic implications.

Must Reduce Tariffs

"The administrative problem would be an impossible problem, particularly difficult in the United States because of our conflicts of state and federal jurisdictions and our constitutional limitations. With the control of industry it would involve an immense bureaucracy.

"If we wish a revival without a real relapse into chaos, I do not think we should go far with the advocates of the planned economy. They cannot make a comprehensive plan."

Discussing the chief obstacle to recovery of prices, Dr. Anderson said, "I am convinced that it is, first of all, the excessive tariffs and other trade barriers which we have been so laboriously building up, year after year, and which we have so intensified since the great trouble began in 1929.

"I am convinced, if the London Conference is successful in getting these trade barriers down, that there will come a great rise in commodity prices throughout the world. Each country will be able to dispose of those commodities which are most depressed in price because produced in great excess within its borders, with an immense lift to the buying power of the producers of those things.

Ample Credit a Result

"The countries will balance one another, equilibrium will be restored, an immense widespread growth of employment will create additional pay rolls and additional buying power on the part of labor, an immense increase in the utilization of existing plant and equipment will create additional buying power for shareholders and partners in businesses, income growing out of increased production will support an immensely increased consumption, and prices will rise. We shall not need to force an expansion of credit. Expanding industry will invite an expansion of credit."

At the London Conference, he continued, questions would doubtless arise regarding the so-called "rules of the game" for the gold standard. He hoped that their British friends would not ask them to repeat the errors which this country made from 1922 to 1928, in generating an immense expansion of credit which, unneeded by commerce, went into securities, real estate, excessive foreign loans and installment finance.

He hoped that they would put their emphasis upon the great fundamental that neither the gold standard nor any other monetary standard could work well if (a) the world had excessive tariffs and trade barriers and (b) a gigantic creation of international debts. If trade barriers were moderated sufficiently so that there could be an adequate flow of goods throughout the world, so that countries in debt could increase their exports to the point necessary to pay their debts, then there would be found to be plenty of gold.

Offer Plan for American Blocked Funds in Brazil

United States Investors and Exporters to Benefit by Proposed Agreement Involving $25,000,000—Payment to Run for 72 Months

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 9—Eugene P. Thomas, president of the National Foreign Trade Council, Gen. Palmer E. Pierce, chairman of the Council on Inter-American Relations, and James S. Carson, the vice-chairman, announce the successful conclusion of negotiations covering the repatriation of American blocked funds in Brazil.

The owners of the principal amounts, aggregating about $16,000,000, had their representatives meet early this month with Dr. Numa de Oliveira and Mr. Valentim Boucas, delegated to represent the Brazilian Government and the Banco do Brazil.

As a result of the preliminary conversations, the American group delegated Mr. Thomas, as representing through the National Foreign Trade Council the American exporters to Brazil, General Pierce, assistant to president, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and Mr. J. S. Carson, vice-president of the Electric Bond & Share Company, to negotiate an agreement with the Brazilian delegation.

An agreement, which will be submitted for ratification to all firms having blocked balances in Brazil—amounting in the aggregate, it is stated, to approximately $25,000,000 — provides for the payment in American dollars of all balances, except those in each individual case of less than $50,000, by the Banco do Brazil issuing 72 monthly drafts or notes, dated July 1, 1933, and payable monthly thereafter in equal monthly installments.

These drafts will be for the aggregate amounts, including interest at 4 per cent per annum for the entire period of six years. The rate of conversion of the milreis into dollars has been agreed at 13.965 to the dollar.

While the official rate of the Banco do Brazil for a considerable time past has been 13.3, the unofficial rates offered by the so-called "Black Bourse," or bootleggers' exchange, has been as high as 21 milreis to the dollar. The American exporters and investors in Brazil, who will obtain the repatriation of their funds—which in some cases have been held up for more than a year—feel that in obtaining a conversion rate of only 5 per cent over the official rate, they have made a very fair arrangement for both sides.

As to smaller accounts, the arrangement is the provision that all American firms having blocked balances of not more than $50,000, of 665,000 milreis, will be paid off within 90 days from June 30 next at the full official rate of 13.3 to the dollar assuming their accounts have been verified by the Banco do Brazil. The firm of Haskins & Sells will be appointed to represent the bank in determining these amounts and advertisements will be published inviting the filing of these claims. These must be presented before June 30.

It is understood that there are probably about 30 large American firms having balances in excess of $50,000 each, and perhaps not more than six that have balances in excess of $1,000,000 each.

The World's Business

By H. B. ELLISTON

The repeal of the gold clause in the bond contracts of the United States Government is highly technical as a legal disputation. But no amount of casuistry can disguise the fact that it constitutes repudiation. In its bond obligations the United States promised to pay "gold coin of the United States of America of or equal to the standard of weight and fineness existing on" the date of the loan. This is clear enough—both in wording and intent. The proviso was inserted in order to assure the bond buyer against the very eventuality which has now occurred. This is the separation of the dollar from its gold equivalent. Whatever the Supreme Court may say, therefore, the retroactive repeal of the gold clause is an act of repudiation. The admission seems to me inescapable.

* * *

Is that, however, the end of the matter? There are those who do not leave it there. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler has just joined the group. In an address this week, he said that there was something about contact with and control of money "which obscures moral principles and human values and tends to develop a stiffly legalistic attitude toward every human relationship." Perhaps the best rationale in support of this thesis comes from the pen of Mr. J. M. Keynes, the well-known British economist. In his "Tract on Monetary Reform" will be found this purple passage:

Equity vs. Legality

"Nothing can preserve the integrity of contract between individuals except a discretionary authority in the State to revise what has become intolerable. The powers of uninterrupted usury are too great. If the accretions of vested interest were to grow without mitigation for many generations, half the population would be no better than slaves to the other half. Nor can the fact that in time of war it is easier for the State to borrow than to tax, be allowed permanently to enslave the taxpayer to the bond-holder. Those who insist that in these matters the State is in exactly the same position as the individual, will, if they have their way, render impossible the continuance of an individualist society, which depends for its existence on moderation.

"These conclusions might be deemed obvious if experience did not show that many conservative bankers regard it as more consonant with their cloth, and also as economizing thought, to shift public discussion of financial topics off the logical on to an alleged 'moral' plane, which means a realm of thought where vested interest can be triumphant over the common good without further debate. But it makes them untrustworthy guides in a perilous age of transition. The State must never neglect the importance of so acting in ordinary matters as to promote certainty and security in business. But when great decisions are to be made, the State is a sovereign body of which the purpose is to promote the greatest good of the whole. When, therefore, we enter the realm of State action, *everything* is to be considered and weighed on its merits. Changes in death duties, income tax, land tenure, licensing, game laws, church establishment, feudal rights, slavery, and so on through all ages, have received the same denunciations from the absolutists of contract—who are the real parents of revolution."

Equity, in other words, should always rule in regard to contracts during an extremity. The world now knows that for three years past money relations of all kinds have been upset by the rise in the purchasing power of money. That means that the holders of all fixed obligations have been collecting a greater share of the social product that they originally contracted for. The dollars are the same, but they are more valuable dollars, and the very fabric of society has creaked and groaned under the strain under which debtors have labored in supplying these more valuable dollars to their creditors.

From time immemorial the state has always intervened in such circumstances. Under the Mosaic law all debts were automatically canceled every 60 years. Julius Cæsar owed his success as an administrator in Rome to the fact that he supervised the relations between debtors and creditors very carefully. In the Middle Ages no interest was allowed to be collected on any loan that was not productive. The reason for this solicitude in behalf of the debtors was simply that debtors are the active and creditors the passive elements in society.

Elected by Debtors

President Roosevelt was elected in great part by distressed debtors, not only by those in the West, who voted for William Jennings Bryan in similar circumstances, but by those in the East, who didn't vote for Bryan. Industrialists weighted down by huge debt superstructures supported him. Suburbanites struggling to pay on mortgages based on inflated values looked up to him. Consequently the job before the President was to see that debtors' backs were relieved from a debt burden which was promoting social discontent. He has never forgotten that duty.

The task was made the easier because on the eve of taking office he was endowed with the problem arising from the breakdown of the banking system. An internal run on gold persuaded him to suspend gold payments for currency. Government spokesmen have said that he could not in fairness except bonds from this ruling. The excuse for parity of treatment was given as the existence of $100,000,000,000 of gold bonds resting upon only $4,500,000,000 of gold. How could these obligations be met? they said. But the argument does not hold much water. First, the bond-holder does not require gold, but the equivalent of gold in dollars. Secondly, he does not require the redemption of $100,000,000,000 of bonds. He merely requires the continuance of interest payments on those bonds in equal-to-gold dollars. The argument to which consideration should be given is that the fulfillment of the gold contracts would be against the public interest.

Against Public Interest

Here is another tough nut to crack. Would the fulfillment of the gold contracts be against the public interest? One can only offer one's own opinion. It seems to me that it would certainly be against the public interest to pay out an equal-to-gold dollar to a creditor and a paper dollar to the wage earner and producer. We have seen that the creditor has occupied an abnormal position in economic society in the past three years at the expense of debtors. Under this arrangement the creditor superiority would actually be enhanced. It would appear only just that in these circumstances the supplementing of what Aristotle calls the "leaden rule" of equity for the "rigid rod" of a verbal text is called for. All sections of society should fare alike by using the same dollar.

* * *

No country is in a position to cast stones at the United States in respect of contract-breaking. Money contracts, it is quite plain, whether in relation to currencies or to other forms of debt, have collapsed wholesale. No good is served by a nation asserting some moral superiority for not having broken the type of contract which its neighbor has broken. That has been a favorite occupation too long. Undoubtedly it would have been much wiser to save contracts long ago by a united effort to make them tolerable. But, the job not having been undertaken, collapse has been inevitable.

The nations of the world should realize the circumstances which have brought about such a state of things and coöperate in rebuilding a new society which will enable countries to live up to any new contracts they might make.

All Classes Of Livestock Take Downward Turn

Heavy Receipts of Cattle and Hogs Bring About Lower Prices

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 9—Practically all classes of livestock took a downward turn this week at the Union Stock Yards here. Record-breaking heat, heaviest receipts of cattle and hogs since December, sluggish and lower markets in wholesale meats were depressing factors, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

In-between grade-fed steers and yearling lost 25 to mostly 50 cents, while others ruled mostly 25 cents lower. However, big water fills tended to soften the downturn. Most of the supply turned at $5.25-$6.25, 1400 pounds bullocks topping at $7.50, while best yearlings on offer brought $7.10. Yearling heifers lost 25-40 cents, best $6, with bulk $5.50 downward.

Beef cows sold fully 25 cents lower, mostly at $3.50-$4.25, while low cutters and cutters sold off 10-15 cents, going mainly at $2.25-$3.25.

The bull market showed weak to 10 cents losses, heavy sausage bulls topping at $3.40. Vealers broke 75 cents, bulking at $4.50-$5.50. Stockers and feeders sold fairly actively at around a 25-cent decline.

Hog prices dropped mostly 40 cents this week, underweights and pigs showing 40-30 cents losses, while packing cows sold 30 cents off. The market has declined almost without interruption since hitting the season's peak last month and is now back even with about a month ago. The closing top was $4.65, with bulk of desirable weight offerings $4.50-$4.60. Heavy butchers sold down to $4.40 or below. Good 150-170 pounds sold at $4-$4.25, choice offerings $4.25-$4.50. Pigs were in undependable demand all week, owing to scarcity of outside orders, being peddled at $3.75 downward at the close. Most packing sows sold at $4-$4.25, smooth lightweights $4.25 and $4.30, while some heavies had to go below $4.

Sheep and lambs ruled weak to 25 cents lower compared with the close of last week, after showing advances earlier in the week. Desirable native ewe and wether lambs scaling 60-78 pounds closed at $7.75-$8, a few bringing $8.25 and $8.35 compared with the week's top of $8.75.

Bucks sold out at $6.75-$7, and throwouts $5.50-$6. Fed shorn yearlings averaging 77-90 pounds brought $6-$6.75, the week's top being $7.75. Shorn, slaughter ewes sold at $1.75-$2.75 according to condition and weight.

Irregular Dollar In London Market

LONDON, June 9 (AP)—Speculators again were operating on the exchange market today, causing irregular fluctuations, especially in the American dollar.

Early selling caused the dollar rate to depreciate to $4.11 to the pound, compared with yesterday's banking close of $4.10⅛. Covering orders gradually moved the rate of $4.08⅛, but renewed offerings weakened the dollar value, and the close was $4.09¼.

The market still was puzzled at the reason for the selling, which comes mostly from New York sources.

PARIS, June 9 (AP)—The American dollar increased 16 centimes in value today, closing at 21.06 francs. Dollar buying was attributed to London's efforts to control the pound.

Tubize Chatillon Corp. Advances Rayon Prices

NEW YORK, June 9 — Tubize Chatillon Corporation has advanced prices of its viscose and nitrocellulose process rayon yarns about 5 cents a pound, or 10 per cent.

The standard 150 denier 40 filament yarn is up 5 cents to 60 cents a pound, restoring the level in effect before the reduction of April 3.

It is believed that the new price advance will be followed by most other yarn companies although they may vary somewhat in the markup of various sizes. Inasmuch as most producers are sold up for all deliveries until the end of August, the new prices probably will not cover much yarn deliveries before September.

Overland to Make Trucks

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 9—John N. Willys and L. A. Miller, receivers for Willys-Overland Company, were given permission to manufacture 2000 more trucks for International Harvester Company by Judge George P. Hahn in United States District Court here. With orders already granted, plant is assured of operating through September.

Construction Contracts Gain

NEW YORK, June 9—Engineering News-Record says that heavy construction contracts awarded in the week ended June 5 totaled $21,511,000, a gain of $3,500,000 over the previous week. The volume was 50 per cent larger than the average of the last four weeks.

Pond Creek Pocahontas Co.

In May Pond Creek Pocahontas Co. mined 159,104 tons of coal, compared with 83,863 tons in April and with 110,352 tons in May, 1932.

Big Gain in Corn Refining Industry

New York, June 9

THE heaviest volume of business ever handled in any one month is reported for May by the corn refining industry, producers of starches, dextrines, sugars, sirups and other derivatives of American corn which enter into food consumption or are used in manufacturing operations by other industries.

Total corn grind for the month as reported by 11 refiners to the Corn Industries Research Foundation, reached the record total of over 8,800,000 bushels.

April grind was in excess of 7,000,000 bushels, an increase of more than 50 per cent over April of last year.

Utilities Power To Divorce Its Industrial Units

Public utility subsidiaries of Utilities Power & Light Corporation fared much better in 1932 than did the industrial units, according to the annual report of Harley L. Clarke, president, which reveals that the corporation's ownership in the non-utility subsidiaries will become investments during 1933 and will be treated as such in the corporation's future reports.

This means that the corporation will divorce its industrial units but will continue to hold its large bond and preferred stock interests in them. The corporation through its ownership of these industrial units absorbed last year over $2,700,000 of losses, which amount would have been added to the corporation's net income had these industrial units been divorced at the outset of 1932.

Debt was sharply reduced in 1932. Secured consolidated notes payable of $13,228,087 as of Dec. 31, 1931, were reduced to $650,000 as of Dec. 31, 1932. This loan has since been paid. The company's bank loans at this time are $400,000.

Unsecured consolidated notes payable of $5,971,036 as of Dec. 31, 1931, were reduced to $2,208,962 as of Dec. 31, 1932. Of this amount $1,406,535 represents English subsidiary bank loans of 289,024 pounds sterling converted at par.

Total revenues amounted to $48,729,530 compared with $51,574,143 in 1931, a decrease of $2,844,613. Operating expenses, maintenance and taxes were $27,031,110 compared with $29,869,482, a decrease of $2,838,382, leaving net earnings of $21,698,430 compared with $21,704,661 in 1931, or a decrease of $6231. There was an increase of $24,409 in taxes.

Lower Par Value For Farr Alpaca

Stockholders of Farr Alpaca Company unanimously approved reduction in par value of the stock from $100 to $50 per share, and a reduction in the number of outstanding shares from 144,000 to 140,000 through cancellation of 4000 shares held in the treasury.

The mill has continued to increase operations. At present the cotton division is running 100 per cent, as compared with 41 per cent in the three months ended Feb. 25, and the rayon department is running 45 per cent—it would be running at 60 per cent on the basis of orders booked if the company could get the rayon yarn—as compared with 37 per cent in the three months to Feb. 25.

Republic Steel's June Orders Up 11 Per Cent

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, June 9—Volume of orders received by Republic Steel Corp. so far in June have averaged 11 per cent more each working day than in the like period of May. This further gain in steel sales accompanies similar reports from other Youngstown district companies of a broad unseasonal rise in demand this week.

Salaries already have been lifted in some Valley mills, one mill raising salaries 13 per cent for more than 50 employees.

Republic's operations are at 38 per cent in this district and average 41 per cent in all districts.

Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. is at 30 per cent, compared with 29 per cent at the week's start.

Follansbee Near Capacity

PITTSBURGH, June 9—Follansbee Bros. shipments so far in June show a good gain over May, which in turn showed a gain over April. The company is operating between 75 per cent and 80 per cent of capacity at its Follansbee, W. Va., plant. Recent purchase of steel scrap by Follansbee Company was for its Toronto, Ohio, plant, where it is making steel for the Follansbee plant.

Studebaker Steps up Output

SOUTH BEND, June 9—Studebaker Corporation has increased its June production schedule to more than 5000 cars from 4500 originally. Under the new schedule June production, contrary to the usual seasonal trend, will exceed May by about 1000. May production of Studebaker and Rockne cars was 4079.

Curtiss-Wright Plane Order

NEW YORK, June 9—Curtiss-Wright Corp. received an order for 11 additional new-type "Condor" biplanes. It is understood the majority were accounted for by American Airways and Eastern Air Transport, which earlier contracted for nine. Total value of the 20 planes is about $1,250,000.

Chicago Utility Rate Situation Being Discussed

Representatives Indicate a Willingness to Make Some Adjustments

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 9—In conference here with Governor Horner and B. F. Lindheimer, chairman of the Illinois Commerce Commission, James Simpson and George A. Ranney, chairman and vice-chairman, respectively, of Commonwealth Edison Company, Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company, and Public Service Company of Northern Illinois, told the Governor that the companies they represented were willing to make some rate adjustments that are in conformity with the present situation of the utility business and to that end desired to sit down with the commission and discuss rates thoroughly from a business point of view.

It was finally arranged, in order to short cut and simplify the discussions, that the matter would be handled between Mr. Ranney and Mr. Lindheimer, with Mr. Simpson sitting in whenever necessary. If the conferees can get together rate adjustments will follow promptly.

People's Gas Light & Coke issued a statement to the effect that as yet no rate reductions have been agreed upon, and no details have been settled. Officials, when questioned, said that the same situation applies to the matter of the dividend rate, namely, that no decision has been reached on this point either.

"Any inference to the effect that gas rate reductions have been agreed upon is erroneous," continued this statement. "The situation in respect to gas rates is that Mr. Simpson and Mr. Ranney conferred with Governor Horner and Chairman Lindheimer of the Illinois Commerce Commission.

"When Chairman Lindheimer returns to Chicago he and Mr Ranney will take up the matter of working out the question of rates. There are no details settled as yet."

Oversubscription Of U. S. Treasury Offering Heavy

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP)—The Treasury's first offering of securities since the gold payment clause was officially cancelled has been oversubscribed five times and officials hailed this today as evidence of the country's confidence in the Government.

To big subscriptions, the books on the $900,000,000 offering are now closed, but for two days longer bids for securities in blocks of 310,000 or less will be received. Secretary Woodin had announced he would accept all of these regardless of how much the total exceeded the actual offering, and last night he said large numbers of small investors already had taken advantage of the offer.

Bids for $5,000,000,000 worth were indicated from the preliminary returns of the Federal Reserve Banks, even as the Department of Justice was announcing that its new anti-gold hoarding drive had netted extensive results, but that names of persons refusing to part with the precious metal after personal visits from justice agents had been turned over to the criminal division for possible prosecution.

Thirty-seven names of persons holding a total of $283,064 were turned over, said Attorney-General Cummings, and he added:

"Somebody is going to be prosecuted. That is certain."

Clock Makers Raise Wages

HARTFORD, June 9—Waterbury Clock Co. and Ingersoll-Waterbury Co. of Waterbury have increased wages 5 per cent affecting about 2000 employees. Departments are working 18 hours daily. Mickey Mouse watches and clocks are causing a big increase in business, especially at the Century of Progress exposition. Production in May was 300 per cent over April.

United States Steel Tonnage

NEW YORK, June 9—A fair-sized increase will be shown in unfilled orders of the Steel Corporation as of May 31. This will be the second increase since last October. In April the corporation recorded a gain of 23,572 tons. The report will be made public at noon Saturday.

ELIOT SAVINGS BANK
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Deposits Received by Mail
INTEREST BEGINS THE 15TH OF EACH MONTH
NEXT INTEREST DAY
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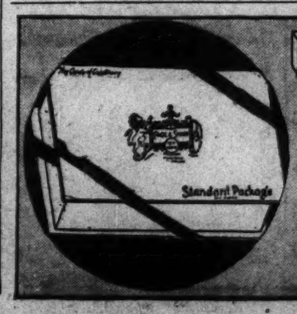

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PERSONAL SERVICE

NEW YORK CITY—May we assist you? Sightseeing, general requests; reasonable. No charge for Schools, Camps, Shopping, Hotels. ELIZABETH L. MERRILL—Personal Service 36 West 10th Street Tel. St. 9-3787

SUMMER HOMES

For Rent June 15 to Sept. 15

Attractive summer home on river's edge 100 yards from Cape Cod's finest ocean bathing at Centerville, Mass.; completely furnished except linen and silver; first floor, large L-shaped living and dining room, large fireplace, sun porch, guests' lavoratory and toilet, pantry and excellent kitchen; second floor, 3 double, 1 single master's rooms with hot and cold running water, study, bathroom; attached 2-car garage with 3 servants' rooms and bath; annual and perennial gardens, wharf and basin for boats of 3-foot draft; excellent neighborhood; price $1500 for the season. Address M-27, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information

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1038 Beacon Street, Brookline—9 large outside rooms, 3 baths.
1477 Beacon Street, Brookline—7 rooms and bath.
90 Fenway—8 large outside rooms, reception hall, 2 baths.
114 Fenway—4-6 rooms, reception hall and bath.
11-19 Peterboro Street—1 and 2 rms., kitchenette and bath; rent $25 to $40
87 St. Stephen Street—1-3 rooms, $35 to $60 kitchenette and bath; rent...

Apply to Sup't on Premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
299 Washington St., Boston LAFayette 7040

BOSTON, Back Bay, Overlooking Fenway—1, 2 and 3-room kitchenette suites; low rental. 204 Hemenway St.

THE FENMORE invites those who desire a higher type apartment in the Fenway location. 1 to 4 rooms. Office, 64 Charlesgate East, cor. Boylston St., Boston.

WARE HALL
383 Harvard Street, Cambridge, Mass.
APARTMENTS WITH RESTAURANT SERVICE
Suite of living room, one or two bedrooms and bath; all are outside rooms; open fireplace; elevator operator on duty day and night; the dining room is exclusively for tenants; hardly five minutes' walk to Harvard Square, two minutes to surface cars. Univ. 3302. ALFRED J. WHITE, Manager.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

JACKSON HEIGHTS, L. I., N. Y.—3734 84th St.—Cool, airy 3-room apartment, attractively furnished, in restricted garden community, to rent for July and August; price right to responsible persons; references exchanged. Havemeyer 4-0351.

N. Y. C., West End (76th)—Sublet June 15 to September 15. 4 rooms, 2 baths, beautifully furnished; reasonable rental; good location. Write Box J-7, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

N. Y. C., 646 West End Ave. (91st)—Three rooms, bath, kitchen, electric refrigeration, radio; ideal location. Schuyler 4-5943 mornings.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

RIDGEFIELD, N. J.—Private estate, unusual 3 rooms, bath; New York close; $40. VIVA B. DAVIS, Morsemere 6-5025.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

CARS with chauffeurs to rent by day, week or month; reasonable. WM. H SHERIDAN. Phone University 5910 (Cambridge, Mass.).

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COUNTRY HOME near Boston for normal children; opportunity to attend good public schools, guidance and supervision of studies, trips to historic places, sports, summer camp. EDITH L. CAPEN, Stepping Stones, North Scituate, Mass. Tel. Scituate 917.

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Accommodation for ten boys interested in the varied activities of Farm Life as members of the family and under personal instruction of owner.
Cluyvala Farm
A. W. Blanchard, Millerton, N. Y.
113 A. Farm, Swimming, Fishing, Hiking, etc.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES WANTED

WANTED—Small cottage or camp commuting distance to Newton Highlands; salt water bathing; about $10 per week; references. Box R-9, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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EDGEHILL INN
Spuyten-Duyvil-on-Hudson, New York City
Apartments, Suites and Single Rooms
Country Club Facilities
Delightful Walks and Gardens
Twenty-five Minutes from 42d Street
Phone Kingsbridge 6-8105

GLEN ECHO FARM, Goffstown, N. H.—Quiet home near lake; no public amusements; congenial people; modern improvements; sleeping camps if desired; excellent food; rates $12-$15; folder. MRS. BERY DYKE.

EXHANGE OF SERVICES

YOUNG girl or woman, fond of children, to give services in exchange for home. Write Box C-14 Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

FOOD PRODUCTS

WILDERNESS HONEY—From bee to you, it's guaranteed pure; 2½ lb. can, 50c; 5 lb. can, 90c. WILDERNESS HONEY APIARIES, R. D. #4, Middlebury, Vt.

FOR RENT

BEAUTIFUL Marshfield home on North River, Cape Cod colonial, 5 bedrooms, all conveniences. Tel. Norwell 52 (Mass.).

FOR SALE OR RENT

CAPE COD, MATTAPOISETT, MASS.—Furnished 7-room cottage, all conveniences, garage, pine grove, shore privileges. L. S. DODGE, Municipal Bldg., New Bedford, Mass. Tel. 2820.

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FUR STORAGE—2% valuation; restyling, repairing relining, free glazing; call and deliver. LIB 2724 CANTOR BROS., 165 Tremont St., Boston.

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LILYAN
Permanent Waving, Hair Coloring and all branches of beauty culture by experts. 40 W. 58th St., New York City. CIR. 7-4836.

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BROOOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State Maternity License. 12 Mason Terrace, Aspinwall 6419.

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INSURANCE ANNUITIES
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Technical Expert Small Payments
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ADVERTISING stickers for The Christian Science Monitor; gum on part detached only; stub for record. H. MANLEY, 63 Dorking Road, Rochester, N. Y.

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN, Bantam Lake, Lakeside, Conn.—200-acre estate in Litchfield Hills; 18-room colonial house; quiet, homelike vacation place; rates $20-$35; 6th season. Telephone Litchfield 441-13.

CRAG-CREST
High in Ramapo Hills, home of quiet surroundings, loving atmosphere, for rest, study, recreation, swimming; easy commuting N. Y. MRS. J. C. STEWART, Mahwah, N. J.

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In the Berkshires COPAKE FALLS, N. Y.
(Home Away From Home)
Enjoy the variety of pleasures well known to this mountain playground.
RATES $17.00 PER WEEK, $3.50 PER DAY

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Home for rest, study and recreation.
Booklet Phone Ronk. 16

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Tupper Lake, N. Y.

BELMONT, MASS.—7 rooms, extra room in attic; large lot, flowers, space for vegetable garden; reasonable. Box R-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RESORTS

OCEAN CITY, N. J., Mir-a-Mar, 4th at Beach—Attractive ocean front rooms and small apartments, sun deck, bathing; June ½ rates.

ROOMS AND BOARD

COOLIDGE CORNER, BROOKLINE, MASS.—Cool, quiet room on second floor with running water; also small room, large piazza; convenience to and from church for elderly people. 21 Winchester St.; Longwood 9034.

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BOSTON, 76 Gainsboro St., Suite 2—Cool, desirable rooms, homelike, clean; for permanent or transient; reasonable. B. C. B., Com. 8177.

BOSTON, 76 Gainsboro St.—Comfortable rooms, permanent or transient; near The Mother Church; reasonable. Tel. Ken. 5124.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Private home has one double and one single room with porch; meals if desired. Porter 2281-W; transients accommodated.

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y.—Large cool front room (private home), business man; no other roomers; near transit; with breakfast $8; without $6. Telephone Ivanhoe 2-7653-J.

GLEN RIDGE, N. J., 81 Highland Ave.—One desiring pleasant room, truly home surroundings, in family 3 adults; meals optional. MRS. W. C. RUSSE.

HARTFORD, CONN., 46 Capitol Ave.—Very desirable room in comfortable private home; meals if desired. Phone 5-2747. MRS. HART.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (116th)—Attractive rooms, running water, quiet, homelike surroundings; transient-permanent. University 4-5242 (Apt. 23).

N. Y. C., 1350 Madison Ave. (95th)—Airy, select, unusual, housekeeping, lavatory, conveniences, piano; greatly reduced, $5, double $8. MOFFETT.

N. Y. C., 48 W. 73 (5-S)—Large corner, cool, comfortable, kitchenette, running water, adjoining bath; elevator; suitable couple; $7.

N. Y. C., 121 W. 77th—Private residence, large, beautifully furnished, comfortable room, dressing room; every convenience; $8. Trafalgar 7-5907.

N. Y. C., 601 West 110th (10-M)—Large corner double, semi-private bath, 10th floor; river view; also housekeeping suite.

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WANTED—Furnished room with kitchen privileges in New York City or Brooklyn. Box X-33, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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EXPERT Oriental and domestic rug cleaning and repairing. CITY ORIENTAL RUG CO., 67 Carver St., Boston. Hancock 4158.

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SKILLED mechanic and chauffeur desires position; excellent references; go anywhere; married. G. A. CHAMBERLAIN, 31 Waldon Rd., Roslindale, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BALTIMORE, MD.—Woman thoroughly experienced in all branches of restaurant and tea room business, including bakery, open for position; good references; will go anywhere, Box 30, 1001 Munsey Bldg.

EXPERIENCED infant's nurse, Scotch, good references; go anywhere. Write Box R-19, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HOUSEKEEPER of experience, personality and efficiency desires high class hotel. FLORENCE BAKER, 48 West 73rd, New York City. Susquehanna 7-9395.

LADY wishes to earn trip to Chicago this month, or share car expense. MISS F. H. RUSSE, 81 Highland Avenue, Glen Ridge, N. J.

NURSE desires position with young infant or child; capable of full charge. University 5459, Boston, Mass.

PHILADELPHIA—Young woman with car desires position as companion; has driven to Pacific Coast. 20 Cameron Road, Willow Grove, Pa.

PRACTICAL nurse or housekeeper; will go anywhere. MRS. M. F. DUNBAR, 5613 2nd St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

REFINED, trustworthy young woman wishes position as housekeeper for small family; go anywhere. Write Box 116, Eastford, Conn.

TEACHERS' COLLEGE senior desires summer employment in any capacity (waitress, governess, companion); willing to travel. MISS NORMA A. DOOLEY, 51 Witherbee St., Marlboro, Mass.

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Half-hour and 10c fare from Boston. Spacious grounds and piazzas. Excellent table. Board and room: Single, $12-$16; double, $22-$32. F. I. PRATT, Owner-Manager. OCEan 1439.

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Open June 10 through September
Splendid cooking. Bathing. Sailing. Fishing. $30 to $40 double; $15 to $21 single. Six miles from Portland.
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HIAWATHA HOTEL, York Beach, Maine—A good place to spend your vacation; located on one of the best and coolest bathing beaches along the coast; fine food, reasonable rates, harmonious atmosphere; write for particulars. W. I. LAMSON, Proprietor and Owner.

SUMMER HOMES

CATSKILLS—Cool, spacious, high-ceilinged, furnished apartment, first floor owner's modern 20-room home on private lake; complete privacy and quiet; delightful surroundings; 600 acres; season's reduced rental $350 includes electricity; Woodstock Country Club adjacent. SHAGBARK, Saugerties, N. Y.

LAKE HOPATCONG—Furnished bungalow, season, 6 rooms, Kelvinator; sandy beach; ideal. MRS. BODINE, 1828 Richmond Ter., West N. Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.

LAKE WINNEPESAUKEE—For rent, cottage, 6 rooms, bath, electric refrigerator, continuous hot water, 2-car garage, boat. Rooms 9-15, 480 Main St., Laconia, N. H.

OWNER'S 7-room furnished colonial house, every modern convenience; beautifully situated; 19 miles to Boston; swimming and boating, Sudbury River; near by courts and links; references. STANLEY SEAMAN, Summer Lane, Framingham, Mass.

TO LET—FURNISHED

COOL, quiet farm on lake in southern New Hampshire; 4 chambers, fireplace, barn, boat; reduced rent. MRS. E. E. CHANDLER, 43 Windsor St., Arlington, Mass.

POINT ALLERTON—Summer residence; excellent view; 8 rooms, bath, electric range, 2-car garage; references required. MRS. F. L. EMERY, Lexington, Mass. Tel. Lex. 0430.

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16 years with Paine Furniture Co. Expert upholstering and cabinet making. 691 Dudley St., Uphams Cor., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3206.

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REAL Silk Hosiery proved by Pittsburgh Testing Laboratories to be the longest wearing chiffon in America. J. BRITTON, 94 Mt. Hope St., Roslindale, Mass. Par. 2130-M.

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Through the warm summer days try our cooling drinks
Grape Juice, Ginger Ale and Lime Juice.
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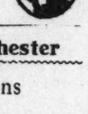

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"Cleaners of Ability"
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We Carry All Kinds of Spraying Material
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SLIPS, BLOOMERS, etc. Sizes from 16 to 52
At Popular Prices
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BRAINTREE, MASS.

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Start the Season right
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WORK OF DISTINCTION
Complete Cleansing—Dyeing—Tailoring
Hat Renovating and Shoe Rebuilding
1689 MASSACHUSETTS AVE. Porter 4955
Work Called For and Delivered

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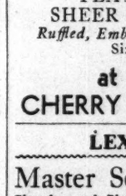

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(Continued)

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WHITE PIQUE SHOES
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Truly a great place to trade.
PITTSFIELD Branch at Dalton

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Has 20% to 30% More Heat—Less Than a Barrel of Ashes to a Ton. Range Size Suitable for kitchen range and heater. PER TON $12
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Estimates Gladly Given
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Delicious Food . . . Moderate Prices
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Highest Quality, Permanent Waving and Beauty Service, for Discriminating Women
Special low summer rates.
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We are doing lovely Croquignole Permanent Waves in our Beauty Shop.
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PERMANENT WAVES $5.00
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Henly Suits, $15 to $30
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241 LINCOLN ST. Dial 37241
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Daily Features

Hymnal Notes

Nos. 224, 225, 289

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IN TRACING the threads of fact and fancy with which the hymns of the people are woven into the fascinating fabric we call history, it is touching to find how the early hymnists clung to the Bible as the source of inspiration. The famous Christopher Tye, for example (1497-1572), striving for something more dramatic, perhaps, than the contemplations of the Psalms, chose the Acts of the Apostles and put 14 chapters into meter; he then set them to music and had them "imprynted at London, by William Seres, dwellyinge at the sygne of the Hedghogge, 1553." They were soon sung in the chapel of Edward VI, whose music master Dr. Tye had been.

Tye was so much valued by Henry VIII that in Rowley's play of that name, Dr. Tye has a place, and the Prince is made to say to him:

Oft have I heard my father merrily speake
In your hye praise and thus his Hignesse sayth:
"England one God, one truth, one Doctor hath
For music's art, and that is Doctor Tye."

After the dissolution of the monasteries, music owed its recovery to Dr. Tye. He was probably also music master to the two princesses who succeeded Edward on the throne, and was surely organist to Elizabeth. The venerable teacher was privileged, and when her Majesty sent him word that he had played out of tune, he retorted: "Tell her Majesty that her ear is out of tune."

To his "Acts" is traced a first crude form of two famous hymn tunes, found in our Hymnal: Windsor (No. 107) and Winchester Old (No. 122).

Tye's tune, called here Yattendon 15 (No. 225), with its abundance of grouped eighth notes, is a reminder of the grace and fluency of music in that Elizabethan age, which saw both English music and poetry at their height. This music is arranged by H. E. Wooldridge, professor of fine arts at Oxford and author of two volumes of the Oxford History of Music. He arranged it for the Yattendon Hymnal (1899), a collection which adds to the fame of Robert Bridges, the late poet laureate.

Dr. Bridges began his life work as a physician, and then settled down to literary work at Yattendon (Berks), where, in his deep concern for congregational singing, he directed the singing in the parish church. He wanted better music and words adapted to the tunes. He wanted tunes arranged not for the organ, but for unaccompanied singing by the congregation. Professor Wooldridge was his associate in preparing this hymnal, that uses specially beautiful type and paper, and has rescued much neglected music.

Yattendon 12 is our No. 289, from the same hymnal, and was also arranged by Professor Wooldridge. It is an old English melody, found in Smith and Preller's "Harmonious Companion" (1732).

The words used for No. 225 are by John Ryland (1753-1825), who was co-pastor with his father, also John Ryland, at Northampton, Eng. Later he became president of the Baptist college in Bristol. Of the words used here, "O Lord, I would delight in Thee," he wrote: "I recollect deeper feelings of mind in composing this hymn than perhaps I ever felt in making any other."

Even more incongruous than Tye's use of the Acts were other experiments of that time: as, a metrical version of the Geneologies, and "Hunnis's Hyve full of Hunny," with the First Book of Moses, and Merbecke's History of King David from Samuel. The songs of Moses, of Deborah, Hannah and Habakkuk were versified and sung; also parts of Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, etc. The effect of all these paraphrases was that English hymnody has always been deeply colored by Scriptural thought and language.

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

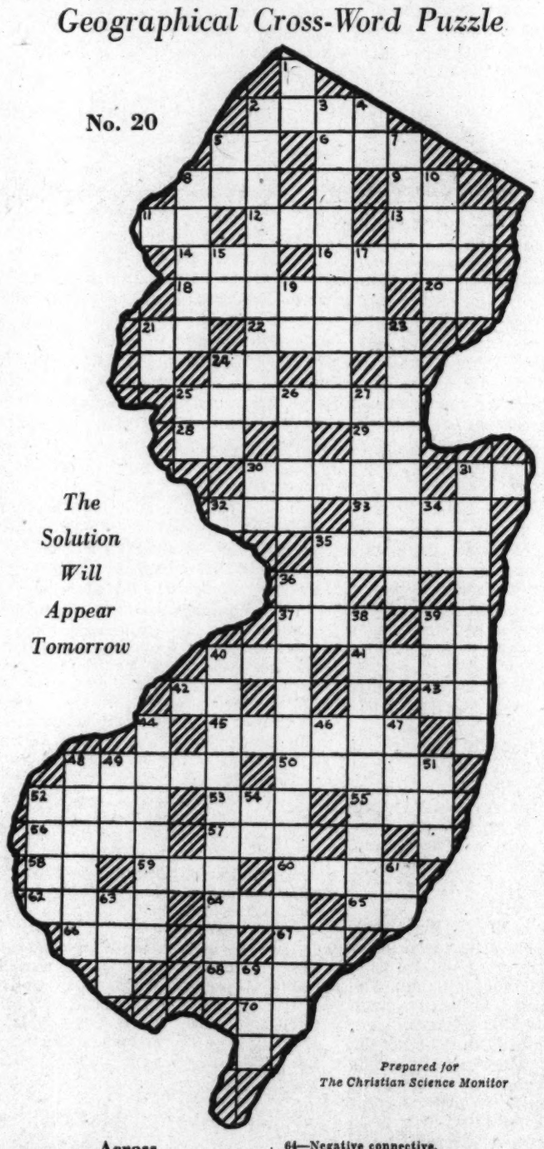
A three-cent stamp—costs the United States Government $.0062 to make.

A woman is eligible—to become the President of the United States.

The Blue Danube Waltz—was first played at the Dianasalle, Vienna, on Feb. 13, 1867.

Geographical Cross-Word Puzzle

No. 20



The Solution Will Appear Tomorrow

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

2—Pinches.
5—Pronoun.
6—Outer edge.
8—Not high.
9—Established Church (ab.)
11—Father.
12—Month of the year (ab.)
13—This State ranks number (?) in industrial strength.
14—A grain, grown in this State.
16—Worn over a vest.
18—Nickname of this State.
20—Old English for "the."
21—Accomplish.
22—Places.
24—Point of the compass.
25—Manufacturing city in this State.
28—Latin for "and."
29—Old Latin.
30—This man reached this State's shores in 1498.
31—Morning.
32—Sun.
33—Deposit left by overflowing river.
35—Pertaining to punishment.
36—Mother.
37—Complete.
39—Printer's measure.
40—Kenneth (ab.).
41—Slang for "are not."
42—Prefix denoting "two."
43—This prefix also denotes "two".
45—A candy.
48—Russian measure of length.
50—Resembling ashes.
52—Number denoted by twenty-second letter.
53—Portion of a curved line.
55—A suffix forming a diminutive.
56—Bay-colored horse.
57—To make by tatting.
58—Alfred.
59—Prefix signifying "three."
60—Applied to both of the astronomical bears.
63—He fiddled while Rome burned.
64—Negative connective.
65—Seventh note in scale.
66—Obtained at the beach.
67—Part of the verb "to be."
68—Monetary unit of Japan.
70—Adjutant-General.

Down

1—Jumble of type.
2—Name of this State.
3—Famous College of this State.
4—Spanish for "yes."
5—Exclamation.
7—High tableland.
8—Handel wrote it.
10—Eighty per cent of this State's population is found in the (?).
15—German affirmative.
17—Unit.
19—Prefix denoting separation.
21—Doctor of Divinity.
23—Industry of importance in this State.
24—Nathaniel (ab.).
25—Exist.
26—Vocal.
27—Rope loops.
30—Prefix meaning "with."
31—State's most famous resort is (?) City.
34—Sixth note of the scale.
35—A buddy.
36—Foremost industry in State.
38—Famous dirigible airport in this State.
39—Finis.
40—1800-foot mountain range in State.
44—Capital of the State.
46—First speed (ab.).
47—Elongated fish.
48—Flower of this State.
49—Girl's name.
51—"Born" (French).
53—Francis (ab.).
54—Royal Academy.
55—Three-toed sloth.
61—Run into.
62—Consume.

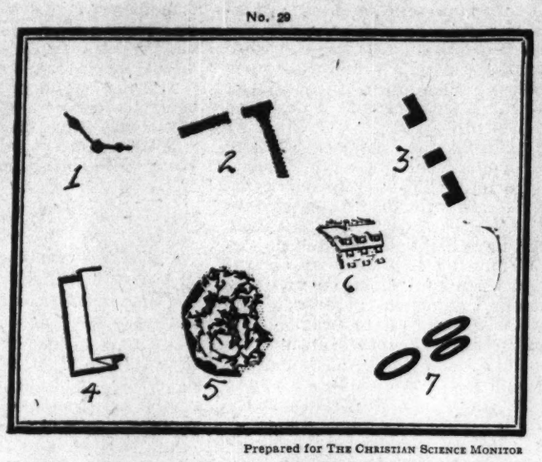
The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

THE gentle mind by gentle deeds is known,
For a man by nothing is so well bewrayed
As by his manner. —SPENSER

Ad-O-Grams

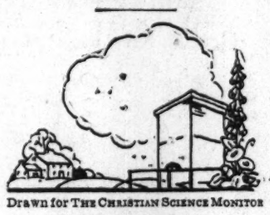
No. 29



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The above typographical bits have been clipped from advertisements in today's Monitor. Readers who are successful in identifying the advertisements from which the bits have been taken should send in their list to the Feature Editor. (Give name of advertiser after each number, not page and column.) Be sure to mention "Ad-O-Grams No. 29." The answers and list of winners will be published four weeks from today.

Betty Bee



DRAWN for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Saving Labor

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Betty Bee was born it was in a hive near a farmhouse. Machinery was fast taking the place of hand labor so it was not strange that Betty Bee should be relieved of some of her work, too.

Originally it had taken considerable time for the bees to prepare the comb in which to store honey. It not only required time but the consumption of much of the stored honey.

Wax is the building material used by these busy little builders, the bees' wax that has many uses in the home and in manufacturing. When Betty and her sisters planned the building of the comb, they would eat heavily of honey for two or three days.

Soon there would appear a pearly white substance on the under side of the body. If you were to examine this with a powerful microscope, you would find that it was composed of minute flakes of wax which were later to be used for comb building.

When Betty Bee's ancestors lived in hollow trees they were obliged to build the comb complete. It was here that modern machine methods saved the time of Betty and her sisters, for a sheet of wax, with the design of the comb embossed upon it, was now inserted, in a frame, into the hive.

In Lighter Vein

Obliging

The lecture had lasted an hour and a half already. The speaker had been reviewing the law and the prophets. He had given an hour to the major prophets and was about halfway through the minor ones. At last he paused impressively and exclaimed: "And Habakkuk — where shall we place him?"

A man in the congregation rose at this point and said, "He can have my seat, sir!"—*Pathfinder.*

All Ahead

Why sulk and worry o'er your lot?
Why weakly sigh and fret?
Cheer up! The more you haven't got,
The more there is to get.
—*Montreal Gazette.*

Early Start

Little Jane: "I s'pose I ought to be looking for a husband now, Auntie."

Aunt: "Why, dear?"

Little Jane: "I heard daddy say you'd been looking for one for 20 years, so I'd better begin early."—*Unidentified.*

Not Professional

"Please, ma'am, could you spare me an old coat?"

"But, my good man, the one you are wearing is nearly new."

"I know, ma'am, but it's this coat that's ruining my profession."—*Answers.*

'Ad-O-Grams No. 21

Published May 12
Answers

1. Karo.
2. Hotel Detroit-Leland.
3. Hotel Kenmore.
4. Old Dutch Cleanser.
5. Switzerland.
6. The Fairfax.

Winners

Mrs. C. Cook, Brooklyn.
W. E. K. Josselyn, Pittsfield, Mass.
Mrs. F. W. Sharp, Pierrepont Manor, N. Y.
Mrs. M. L. Deutsch, New York City.
F. B. Hilton, Braintree, Mass.
R. C. Church, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. A. Peterson, New Milford, N. J.
Mrs. H. Kennelly, Brooklyn.
H. H. Wilkinson, Philadelphia.
A. A. Brooks, Holyoke, Mass.
Miss E. G. Davis, Bridgeport, Conn.
Miss E. M. Malmquist, New Haven, Conn.
J. Bassemir, Mineola, L. I.
Mrs. E. Downing, Harding, Mass.
E. F. Humphrey, Gloucester, Mass.
Mrs. E. G. Annis, Providence.
Miss E. Parsons, Providence.
Miss A. B. Healey, Framingham, Mass.
Mrs. E. J. Watres, Scranton, Penna.
Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Ewer, Chicago.
C. Brush, Old Forge, N. Y.
Mrs. E. H. Morrison, Chicago.
Mrs. G. G. Johnston, Roslindale, Mass.
J. Van Camp Jr., Bloomer, Wis.
Mrs. S. Adams, Kansas City, Mo.
J. Tennyson, Evans City, Penna.
M. E. Edtch, Chicago.
Mrs. M. Horn, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. A. E. Faust, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. L. M. Peeke, Kansas City, Mo.
Miss M. Moline, Chicago.
Mrs. B. R. Dame, Detroit.
Col. A. E. Waldon, New York City.
Mrs. H. MacNeely, Philadelphia.
Mrs. Lulu G. Alt, Chicago.
Mrs. H. White, Chicago.
A. Sanderson, Rochester, N. Y.
Miss A. Babson, Chicago.
Miss T. L. McKibben, Marietta, Ohio.
J. Wenzel Jr., Yonkers, N. Y.
Mrs. G. Gorski, Chicago.
M. D. Schimmelpfeng, Great Falls, Mont.
Mrs. A. Z. Weisse, Pittsfield, Mass.
Miss E. L. Barnes, Los Angeles.
Mrs. E. G. Annis, Providence.
J. S. Bentley, Boulder, Colo.
Miss E. Schneider, Cincinnati.
Miss L. I. Nicklas, Brooklyn.
Mrs. N. M. Vuylsteke, Port Arthur, Texas.
B. M. Wilson, New York City.
U. G. Walker, McAllen, Texas.
M. E. Denman, Concord, N. H.
Mrs. H. W. McCutcheon, Great Falls, Mont.
Mrs. L. Haynes, Spokane, Wash.
Mrs. E. F. Emmick, Olympia, Wash.
Mrs. E. Hungerford, Madison, Wis.
Mrs. P. W. Derby, Los Angeles.
Mrs. D. E. Goodell, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. M. L. Creighton, Los Angeles.
Mrs. S. Klopp, Detroit.
Mrs. D. P. Williams, Marion, Ind.
Mrs. M. McLeod, Vancouver, B. C.
B. C. Warga, Seattle, Wash.
F. A. Clough, Pasadena, Calif.
Mrs. G. E. Jordan, Port Arthur, Texas.
G. M. Bowland, Chicago.
Mrs. C. Oakes, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. E. D. Tower, Des Moines.
Mrs. I. M. Presland, San Jose, Calif.
J. Ryan, Millerton, N. Y.
L. E. Smith, Boston.
J. Fink, Glendale, Calif.
A. C. Thompson, Boise, Idaho.
Miss F. E. White, Glendale, Calif.
Mrs. F. Leicht, Sheboygan, Wis.
Mrs. M. Metcalf, Valleho, Calif.
Mrs. G. R. Thomas, Lakeport, Calif.
Miss D. Barr, Tucson, Ariz.
Mrs. L. Moorr, Cincinnati.
Mrs. A. T. Thome, Duthie, Idaho.
C. L. Faust, St. Joseph, Mo.
Mrs. A. P. Fisher, Springfield, Mass.
J. R. Aikenhead, New York City.
Miss J. K. Dewell, New Haven, Conn.
Mrs. N. Boose, Gerber, Calif.
M. Diefenbach, Cincinnati.
W. Heys, Fall River, Mass.
B. and T. Rogers, Westfield, N. J.
H. B. Jones, Winter Park, Fla.
Mrs. R. Bay, Dodge City, Kan.
Mrs. G. K. Waggoner, Decatur, Ill.
Miss A. N. DuPouey, New Orleans.
Miss B. O. Jones, New Orleans.
Miss S. Mallam, New Orleans.
W. Tabrum, New Orleans.
C. Hickman, Forsyth, Mont.
H. Wiessler, Cincinnati.
E. W. Richardson, Quincy, Mass.
Mrs. J. W. Ellery, Aberdeen, S. D.
Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Claar, New York City.
G. M. Voss, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mrs. E. Washburn, Inglewood, Calif.
Mrs. E. B. Hartwell, Boston.
M. B. Crank, Los Angeles.
J. W. Palmer, Berkeley, Calif.
Mrs. M. S. Klauber, New York City.
Mrs. S. Bell, Somerville, Mass.
Mrs. J. W. Watson, Victoria, B. C.
Miss M. Carder, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Miss A. E. Bristol, Wallingford, Conn.
Mrs. N. H. Jones, New York City.
Mrs. I. E. Carder, Kalamazoo, Mich.
M. Krenz, Eston, Sask.
Mrs. S. M. Craig, Spokane, Wash.
Mrs. J. H. Bernier, Oakland, Calif.
A. L. Camp, Boulder, Colo.
Miss A. M. Miller, Teaneck, N. J.
Mrs. C. J. Dukehart, Des Moines, Iowa.
M. Goebel, Topeka, Kan.
Mrs. E. A. Basford, Minneapolis, Minn.
R. Sanders, San Quentin, Calif.
L. D. Lindau, New Orleans.
C. G. Williams, Columbus, Ohio.
Mrs. C. Schmidt, Spokane, Wash.
Mrs. H. K. Haskell, Los Angeles.
F. Fischman, Norwood, Ohio.
Miss A. Fritz, Burlington, Iowa.
L. F. Wirth, San Diego, Calif.
The Wallerspell Family, Reno, Nev.
Mrs. M. W. Sawyer, Burlington, Vt.
Mrs. D. M. Boelus, Cincinnati.
Mrs. H. M. Hall, Tacoma, Wash.
Mrs. H. Wellhouse, Meridian, Miss.
Mrs. M. P. Brown, Jamestown, N. Y.
V. Richardson, New Orleans.
M. Richardson, New Orleans.
D. Asmussen, San Francisco.
Mrs. C. S. Burkhart, Spokane, Wash.
A Martin, Rochester, N. Y.
Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Templeton, Aberdeen, S. D.
H. P. Green, Winnipeg, Man.
W. and B. Brown, Needham, Mass.
Mrs. A. G. Schmidt, Hibbing, Minn.
Miss G. J. Brill, Muskegon, Mich.
Mrs. J. L. Adams, Thompson Falls, Mont.
Miss B. A. Losey, Brooklyn.
Miss E. Sadewasser, Danville, Ill.
Mrs. E. G. Annis, Providence
Miss E. Parsons, Providence
B. Pike, Glendale, Calif.
Mrs. D. Cunningham, San Francisco
Our Children's Home, Inc., San Francisco
S. Staley, Honolulu, T. H.
Mrs. N. B. Wilkes, Bideford, Eng.
Mrs. B. Dinnage, Horsham, Eng.
Ernest Eastwood, Blackpool, Eng.
Mrs. R. E. Sharland, Bristol

The Children's Corner

Much Ado About Nothing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

(From the Indian)

ONCE upon a time Carl Coyote sat at the door of his rocky den among the tawny prairie grass. He was the same shade as the grass. He sat so still that he looked like a tawny clump of it grown taller than the rest. The midmorning sunshine was pleasantly warm. It brought pleasant thoughts. With eyes half closed he dreamed of lunch and a nap after.

Then all of a sudden, hippety-hop, hoppety-hip, over the hilltop came Robert Rabbit as fast as ever his nimble legs would carry him.

"What is it, what is it?" cried Carl Coyote, blinking double-quick to see what was going on. "Why are you running so fast?"

"Oh, I am running away," answered Robert Rabbit without stopping. He was here, he was there, gone like a flash of lightning.

"I don't know any more than I did," mused Carl Coyote, rubbing his eyes. "I don't know what it is, but something must be happening. It might happen to me, and here I sit like a knot on a log. I must run away from it."

With that he began running as fast as he could through the tawny prairie grass and the stubby gray sagebrush. He ran and ran and ran, going faster with every leap. At last he came upon William Wolf, half asleep as he sunned himself at the door of his den.

"What is it, what is it?" cried William Wolf, jumping up in alarm to see what was going on. "Why are you running so fast?"

"Oh, I am running away," answered Carl Coyote without stopping. He was here, he was there, gone like a flash of lightning.

"I don't know any more than I did," mused William Wolf, pulling his ear. "I don't know what it is, but something must be happening. It might happen to me, and here I sit like a knot on a log. I must run away from it."

With that he began running as fast as he could through the tawny prairie grass and the stubby gray sagebrush. He ran and ran and ran, going faster with every leap. At last he came upon George Grizzly Bear, half asleep as he sunned himself near the edge of a bramble thicket.

"What is it, what is it?" cried George Grizzly Bear jumping up with a start to see what was going on. "Why are you running so fast?"

"Oh, I am running away," answered William Wolf without stopping. He was here, he was there, gone like a flash of lightning.

"I don't know any more than I did," mused George Grizzly Bear, scratching his head. "I don't know what it is, but something must be happening. It might happen to me, and here I sit like a knot on a log. I must run away from it."

With that he began running as fast as he could through the tawny prairie grass and the stubby gray sagebrush toward the deep, dark bramble thicket. He ran and ran and ran, going faster with every shuffle. Puffing and panting, he came at last to the far side of the bramble where he saw three familiar shapes resting in the sun.

The first one was William Wolf. To him he said as soon as he could get his breath: "Now, tell me what it was all about. Why were you running so fast when there is hardly anything in all the world to run away from?"

William Wolf answered him, "I ran away because I saw Carl Coyote running away."

George Grizzly Bear went on to Carl Coyote. To him he said: "Well, then, tell me what it was all about. Why were you running so fast when there is hardly anything in all the world to run away from?"

Carl Coyote answered him, "I ran away because I saw Robert Rabbit running away."

George Grizzly Bear went on to Robert Rabbit. To him he said: "Very well, then, tell me what it was all about. Why were you running so fast when there is hardly anything in all the world to run away from?"

Robert Rabbit answered him, "I was nibbling branches and one broke with a sharp sound and the wind blew it toward me. I ran away from it."

"Oh, ho, ho," laughed George Grizzly Bear.

"Oh, ho, ho," laughed the three friends.

Laughing, they returned home to lunch.

Supply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

St. Louis, Mo.

SHE was at heart a humanitarian and her life had been one of giving. Persistently, patiently, she had risen from unspeakable hardships to a position of some responsibility. She had scrubbed, sewed, washed dishes in kitchens, in order to give her two children advantages. Finally, she had become the manager of a tea room, a work well suited to her passion for giving.

It was on the evening following Christmas. There was an abundance of food in the kitchen, but the dining room was empty. The expected guests were doubtless dining at home. Much of the food was perishable, and she was confronted with a serious loss.

Distressed and perplexed, she surveyed the busy ovens and steaming pots; then a beautiful thought came to her. She closed the doors of the dining room and ordered tables to be set in the kitchen. She then caused the abundance of food to be placed upon the tables—fresh vegetables, muffins hot from the oven, juicy steaks, turkey and dressing, and cranberry sauce, and hot mince pies!

With her own hand she opened the kitchen door for the guests of the evening were to be the needy, who had been gathered from the byways. She welcomed them cordially.

An amazed throng of men, women and children entered and took seats at the tables—strange and varied faces, but illumined with the light of gratitude.

Lady Bountiful returned to the empty dining room to answer a knock. A man with a penetrating look and a businesslike air entered. "Can't I get anything to eat here?" he asked.

"Certainly. Come in." She indicated a table and called a waiter from the kitchen. As the door swung open, the stranger caught a glimpse of the festive scene in the kitchen.

With immediate apprehension of its meaning he said: "No business tonight—giving the food away, eh?"

She admitted that such was the case, and took her place at the desk near the door. As he ate his supper he questioned her about her work. He rose, at last, and came to the desk. "That was a good honest meal. You are a good woman." He paid for the meal; then, opening his pocketbook, he laid in her hand 15 one dollar bills. "This will help to cover your expenses for the evening, and it will enable me to share in your giving." He turned abruptly to the door and was gone.

As she turned back into the tea room, she said to herself, "I thought the food I was supplying belonged to me—but it is God's."

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Definite article ("the") used before a name beginning with "The" (Correspondent)—The inquirer says:

I know it is proper to refer to "the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor" and "the conference at The Hague." But should I write "according to The Christian Science Monitor correspondent" and "at The Hague conference?"

Notwithstanding the fact that this newspaper and The Hague zealously guard "The" as a legitimate part of their names, the definite article should not be repeated, for in "according to the The Christian Science Monitor correspondent" and "at the The Hague conference" the supply of "*the's*" would quite exceed the demand.

In these instances the indispensable definite article belongs to "correspondent" and to "conference," so the newspaper and the Old World city when serving as adjectives make generous sacrifices for the sake of euphony. The phrases should therefore be: "according to the Christian Science Monitor correspondent" and "at the Hague conference." (Of course, after "a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor" has been referred to, "a Monitor correspondent" is sufficient.)

For reassurance, recall that the proper forms would be: "a Christian Science Monitor reporter" and "another Hague parley."

Infinite (Reader)—The correspondent urges this department to remind speakers that this word is not sounded *in-fun-it*. We respectfully add that neither is it sounded *in'-fant*. Webster's calls for *in'-fi-nit*. Think about what the word means before uttering it—the thought will improve the sound of the word and add to its boundlessness.

Necessarily, secondarily (Reader)—The co-worker is hopeful that he will yet hear these words without emphasis on the third syllable. We can assure him that he need not despair, for these words, as well as "primarily," are more and more receiving proper emphasis on the first syllable.

Restaurants

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Canterbury Lunch
Pure Food—tastily prepared by American housewives and sold at reasonable prices.
80 Nassau Street
11 A. M.-2:30 P. M.

SALEM WILLOWS, MASS.

Swenbeck's Park Cafe
Shore Dinners

HINGHAM, MASS.

A HALF hour's drive from Boston over Route 3-A will bring you to Hingham Harbor. Here you will find delicious, reasonably priced luncheons and dinners served in the charming atmosphere of the
Town Mill Tavern

Amusements

NEW YORK, N. Y.

"Air Cooled Theatre"
Mats. Wed. and Sat. $1 to $2.
"THE BEST PLAY I'VE SEEN IN YEARS —IT'S GRAND!"—EDDIE CANTOR
ONE SUNDAY AFTERNOON
48TH ST. THEATRE EVENINGS at 8:40
SEATS ON SALE 6 WEEKS IN ADVANCE

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, General News Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

The President and the Veteran

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has taken the position that the revolt in Congress over veterans' compensation raises a "matter of principle." Senator Huey Long, self-styled friend of the "little man," filibustering against the Administration program, sneers at such a description of the issue, seeing in it nothing more than a struggle for power between White House and Capitol. But the President is essentially right and the country will strongly support him.

There are two fundamentals involved. One is whether the Government is going to remain master in its own house, or whether it is going to be mastered by organized minorities. The other is whether America's effort to compensate veterans for sacrifices made in defense of the country is to be a political football, or is to be the closest possible approach to justice.

The first "matter of principle" goes further than any immediate effort for recovery and will demand attention from the American people for years to come. The danger from the veterans' lobby is only temporarily greater than the danger from other special groups such as the tariff lobby or the liquor lobby. But the danger today is that political pressure from the veterans will undermine the foundation on which the entire recovery program of the Administration is built.

That foundation is the confidence won by passage of the Economy Act, which proved that the Government would and could resist demands for expenditures which unbalanced the budget. The fact that the Government proved its ability to save was of more importance than the savings themselves. Thus the present issue is not merely one of abandoning $60,000,000 of savings under the Economy Act—as President Roosevelt has offered to do—or $170,000,000, as the congressional revolters propose. It is one of abandoning the Government's power to resist special demands in maintaining the welfare of the whole nation. There can be no question about where the great majority of citizens stand on that issue.

The second "matter of principle" concerns the veterans primarily, but must be of interest to every American. The Economy Act was not a palladium of perfect justice in its handling of relief for former soldiers. Its great merit was that in large measure it took the determination of fair compensation out of the field of congressional debate and left it to administrative examination.

But some of the regulations prepared have been unduly harsh. There have been justified complaints that reductions in service-connected disability cases have gone beyond the extent to which costs of care have declined. Individual instances of injustice have come to light under the operation of general rules. Americans generally have applauded the President's disposition and his efforts to modify such regulations mercifully.

Further action will probably be needed in this direction. But it should be based on the purpose to make the undeserving give up unjustified benefits in order that fuller justice can be done to the deserving. Mandatory orders from Congress, such as the present effort to force the veterans' administration to pay $110,000,000 to men "presumptively" injured in line of duty, will not achieve that purpose. The past action of Congress has shown clearly that political pressure is stronger from undeserving claimants than from the deserving. Americans are beginning to see this and are likely to stand with the President in his effort to remove this question of justice as far as possible from politics.

Into a Thoughtful World

THOSE persons who have asked with increasing concern, "What have the last three years done to youth?" may receive a reassuring message in the article of John Hyde Preston in the current issue of the Forum magazine. In substance Mr. Preston believes that the graduating classes of 1933 comprise a more fortunate body of youth than those that were graduated in the more prosperous era before the slump.

It is a fascinating point of view. According to it, the graduates of today may be conceived of as coming into a heritage of enlightenment greater, perhaps, than that which has signalized any previous epoch.

Seen in this light, the effect of the slump on youth acquires new implications. The momentous transition through which the world is passing should have enriched youth. Youth may correctly say, "Before I was thrust into the current of events the world had blundered and seen its blunder. I inherit its experience and march on with it from this point."

While a great number of the graduates of the last three years have been impounded in a vast reservoir of impatient man power, they have at least escaped the unremitting pressure of an immediate plunge into business activities after leaving college. They have had the leisure to think through problems that rarely turn up in the files on a busy man's desk.

And youth is coming into its majority in an environment that has generally revived the habit of thought. An unprecedented number of people are plumbing the reasons for existing institutions. The question mark, that has curled triumphantly around every renaissance, has encircled the economic, social and religious habits of mankind, and the press has served the conclusions up to the rank and file.

And above all else, perhaps, youth will emerge into a world which is seeing anew the need for coherence and unity, the need for wresting harmony and a purpose out of the multifold details of the mechanical civilization.

This is an era in which people are talking of coördinators for the railroads, for industry and for education. This passion for unity, characteristic of the Middle Ages, when all activities snugly circled around the cathedral, is the prevailing tone of the present—and it is probable that it will be carried over into the spiritual and social enterprises of man. It was the sense of never obtaining this unity and coherence from the modern civilization that frustrated Henry Adams and filled him with a desire to return to the eleventh century.

A British poet some time ago bewailed the hurly-burly of modern enterprise that robbed men of the opportunity to just "sit and stare" until meanings shone through the appearances of things. But many recent graduates, withheld from their jobs, have had precisely that opportunity. And it may be that because of this enforced period when contemplation was possible, the present generation more than any other is supremely equipped to promote the great task of intergration—of pointing the dynamo, the robot and the wild horses of mechanical power along a roadway of more splendid endings than the mere path of material gains.

Progress in Santo Domingo

SOUTH AMERICAN jungles are being transformed into farms, according to an optimistic report just issued in the Dominican Republic. Señor Rafael L. Trujillo, who took office as President in 1930, is an expert farmer who saw an immense opportunity for relieving economic distress and for exploiting more fully the resources of his nation by establishing farming colonies in hitherto isolated and neglected forest regions of the Republic. The report states that more than 300 families have already been benefited by the allocation of land for their use, and by the free tools, advice and aid provided by the Dominican Chief Executive.

The President, following up this plan with zeal and enthusiasm, has visited the colonies frequently and follows the experiment with more than usual interest. He hopes, if the plan continues to succeed as it has thus far, to place more than 50,000 families on these wild timbered zones that until recently have been unproductive and wasted. He is quoted in the New York Times as saying:

> Agriculture is the backbone of the Dominican Republic. Once that is developed to the limit the nation will take its rightful place in Latin-American life. We squared our budget in 1932, despite a 50 per cent depreciation in income, and yet we carried out a vast program of public works. Now . . . we can bend every effort to making the Dominican Republic . . . the granary of the Antilles.

This little Caribbean nation, called Naboth's Vineyard by Sumner Welles, is entitled to boast of its economic achievements in the light of its historical background and of the inability of its historically more favored neighbors to "square" their budgets. This nation freed itself from Spain only to slave for twenty years under Haiti. Free from Haiti, it next sought Spain's protection and annexation, only to fall, after its freedom from Spain had been "restored," into the clutches of a picturesque but cruel dictator, who plunged the nation into debt. From indebtedness the nation passed under the tutelage of Theodore Roosevelt and American marines. Finally emancipated again, the Dominican Republic appears to be on the upward grade. May its ascent not be stopped nor its boasting of "squared budgets."

Accountants of Armaments

ONE of the greatest obstacles to a genuine reduction of armaments has been the suspicion that an agreement when concluded would not be observed by everybody. The great bogey has been that of secret armaments.

The fact that this distrust exists must be admitted. In certain cases it would appear to be justified. Experience has shown that where disarmament has been unilaterally imposed, there has been a tendency to escape from the conventions. Sometimes, while the conventions have been literally observed, there has been resort to devices and inventions which have given a far greater power than was intended.

These contentions, whether right or wrong, have to be answered. Happily they can be answered by establishment of an international commission of scrutiny which would insure the strict fulfillment of military and naval accords, so that no nation would be penalized by its honest adherence to an accepted schedule. The proposal to license exports of arms and to provide for full publicity on arms manufacture, favored by Mr. Norman H. Davis at Geneva, is the latest recongition of the need to remove secrecy from this field.

There should be no serious objection to an effective control of armaments. Those who protest that they are honest, and that others may be dishonest, cannot ask for the inspection of others without agreeing to inspection of themselves. If Germany, for example, is to be subject to examination, it is obvious that France must be subject to examination in the same conditions. Otherwise the procedure would be humiliating. It would be an accusation, which might or might not be justified, but which would certainly cause unpleasant feelings.

That is why an occasional investigation, undertaken because of a definite complaint, has its drawbacks. A country pointed out, perhaps unjustly, as an offender, would be inclined to resist the operations of the commission and to elude its scrutiny. On this ground it is asked that the commission should work more regularly, and should, as a matter of ordinary routine, visit from time to time the various countries, not with the suggestion that it expects to find breaches of the arms pact, but rather like an outside accountant who verifies the books of a company.

International control should then be a normal proceeding, and not an exceptional and invidious investigation undertaken against an assumed culprit. After all, what is there to conceal? If, as we may assume, nations wish to abide by their conventions, openly arrived at and clearly defined, their military and naval preparations will be overt. They will have nothing to hide, and they have a right to be assured that others can hide nothing.

There is still a lingering sentiment of national sovereignty in respect of armaments. But it is misplaced. Long ago it was agreed that armaments are of international concern, and the numerous debates on the subject of armaments are without meaning if they do not imply an acceptance of the right of humanity as a whole to inquire into fulfillment of the pledges taken or to be taken.

The institution of a system of international control will go a long way toward allaying the fears that have often found expression, and will thus make possible a genuine progress on the road to disarmament.

Holiday Moon

A KING'S vacation might consist of playing peasant. And a very good time he might have. Or it might consist of just being his royal self, and be quite as beneficial—perhaps more so. For one of the chief attractions of the holiday is the opportunity it gives the vacationer to behave a little more like himself.

One of its chief values, however, has been found to be the opportunity it offers to test those desires which men sometimes confuse with the things they really want. The city dweller may dream of the forest. In the forest he may realize that it was not trees he sought, but the kind of thoughts and feelings trees are supposed to arouse.

That's a discovery worth taking a vacation to make. But, of course, it isn't the only reason for taking a vacation.

This business of taking a vacation is a curious one. Note how it marks men with something more than a tan. This gentleman "takes it hard," with as many puffs and as much perseverance as would be necessary to reorganize a good-sized going concern. That one just drifts into it. Some are militant about it. Others merely acquiesce. Why, you hardly know a man till you see him entering upon vacation!

Then, too, vacation is something that divides men into two outstanding classes: those who dwell the year around on the notion that they actually need a holiday, and those who never take one. That there isn't much choice between them, most persons—including themselves—will agree. The one class talks all year about what it did or is going to do during the holiday. The other class consumes at least the equivalent of a good vacation telling other people that it never has time for one. But the only way to improve this condition, it appears, is to abolish vacations. Which would test a European dictator's courage and be certain to prove a huge mistake.

For everybody requires the institution called vacation. King and clerk, poet and peasant, depend on it. Some may need it merely to get away from the ermine and the office, the garret and the field. But everybody needs it for the even keener delight of getting back to it all.

Editorial Notes

Dr. E. H. Cary of Dallas, Texas, president of the American Medical Association, is quoted by the Associated Press as saying that a child can receive as much iron by sucking on a twenty-penny nail as he can from his spinach. Perhaps that explains why carpenters have such rugged constitutions. But it leaves unelucidated the reason why a mother gets so excited when the young hopeful is found with a nail in his mouth. Possibly now the nail-makers, awaking to the newer commercial possibilities, will bring out a nonskid design and take over the raisin marketers' slogan, "Have you had your iron today?" After all, why wait for a resumption of building activity to put such a fundamental industry on its feet—particularly if a few new vitamins can be discovered in the nail, and a few letters of the alphabet remain by which to designate them?

The National Federation of Music Clubs, meeting at Minneapolis, hears a new and novel solution to the problem presented by the wide range of the American national anthem. Instead of adopting a substitute, as has so often been advocated, Dr. F. Melius Christiansen, director of the famous St. Olof Choir of Northfield, Minn., suggests that Americans learn to sing the present one. "I advise every good American to develop fifteen notes in his throat so as to sing it properly." And if every good American, in developing those fifteen notes, will practice on the words of the second and succeeding verses, another obstacle to its successful singing will be overcome.

Australia, strange as it may seem, is teaching its young people that money grows on trees. Under adult guidance, state school children of Victoria have set out 4000 acres of saplings that will be worth $3,000,000 on maturity. Profits from the sale of bark and timber will be used to provide scholarships, libraries, radio and sports materials.

A novel bone of contention was discovered in a London police court. A man who had been nearly bowled over by a dog was charged by the owner with growling at it, thus rousing the animal's ire. When a man bites a dog, that's news, said a famous editor. And it seems to be news when the man does the growling.

A Parisian school-teacher has been taken to task for adding a "smile course" to the curriculum. An unimaginative school committee didn't know the Miltonic stanza:

> Smiles from reason flow,
> To brute denied, and are of love the food.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Should the President Urge Repeal?—Financing the New Publishing House

A MULTITUDE of people who are giving earnest and cheerful support to President Roosevelt in his present program, even though many of them were opposed to his election, would be exceedingly regretful should he respond favorably to the pressure being brought to bear upon him by certain newspapers to make a special public appeal for support of the repeal amendment. It is probably only a coincidence that the most earnest advocate of such action is the Republican Herald Tribune of New York. It has repeatedly called editorially upon the President to take this action, although in its news columns, and indeed in editorial comments, it has steadily insisted that there was no question whatsoever of the fixed determination of the American people to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment. If that is a fact, why call upon the President to weaken his own position at a time when he needs all possible support by identifying himself with a movement which, even though it may be successful, nevertheless awakens very bitter personal antagonisms?

The recent presidential election was in no sense a mandate on this question of prohibition repeal. To begin with, neither party gave any sort of comfort to real prohibitionists. Both had wet planks in their platform, and very unfortunately Mr. Hoover's candidacy, although undoubtedly supported very largely by earnest prohibitionists, nevertheless assumed a form of at least a partial surrender to the wet forces. But the outcome of the election obviously turned upon economic conditions in the United States, and only in a very remote degree was influenced by the wet and dry issue.

President Roosevelt has won the plaudits and the active support of probably millions of people who opposed his election. This great public approval, on which he knows he can count, has been of inestimable advantage to him in his endeavor to secure from Congress authority to press the work of reconstruction which is proceeding in so gratifying a manner. That work is far from complete. The last concessions have not yet been made by Congress. It is entirely probable that the President will have to emphasize the nature of his support in the states and the congressional districts by some form of direct appeal, such as a speech over a nation-wide hookup. If, prior to doing this, he shall have unnecessarily antagonized the great body of convinced prohibitionists in the United States, the response to his appeal for support against a grudging, if not a hostile, Congress, may not be so unanimous as it is desirable it should be. I am quite confident that the President himself sees the force of this argument, for he has thus far stood sturdily against the demands of those who would embroil him anew in a controversy in which he has at the present moment no particular place.

* * *

In the great Annual Meeting of the members of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, the other day, I listened to the announcement from the desk by the Chairman of the Board of Directors that after July 1 no further contributions would be needed toward the cost of the erection of the new Publishing House, which involves an expenditure of something like $4,000,000. There was vigorous and justified applause from the 5000 or more Christian Scientists gathered there.

The incident was one hard to parallel in the history of campaigns for raising money for great public purposes. The building will not be done for four or five months, yet the money contributed will by July 1 be sufficient to defray its entire cost. No bonds are issued nor any method of borrowing has been involved. Seated near me a lady reached over and whispered, "That is the fourth time I have heard that announcement made." For a moment I was puzzled, until she went on: "We heard it when the original Mother Church was approaching completion; again when the great extension to The Mother Church, erected at a cost of over $2,000,000, was building; and still again when the first section of the old Publishing House was being erected." To Christian Scientists it has become the rule rather than the exception that contributions for the needs of the organization will outstrip the appeals for them.

When it is kept in mind that this great building has been erected in the midst of the worst depression the world has ever known, a depression which affected every city and town in which branch churches are to be found, this record is the more stimulating to those who appreciate what devotion to high ideals can accomplish. Oddly enough, the erection of two of the earlier buildings coincided with periods of financial distress. In her Dedicatory Sermon on the occasion of the completion of the original Mother Church, Mrs. Eddy said:

> Notwithstanding the perplexed condition of our nation's finances, the want and woe with millions of dollars unemployed in our money centers, the Christian Scientists, within fourteen months, responded to the call for this church with $191,012.

She went on to call attention to the fact that:

> There was no urging, begging, or borrowing; only the need made known, and forth came the money, or diamonds, which served to erect this "miracle in stone."

The field of Christian Science, even to the remotest churches and societies of South Africa or Asia, has responded this year with cheerful and liberal gifts of money. The new Publishing House will stand not merely as a magnificent type of classic architecture, but as a monument to the devotion of Christian Scientists to their religion.

As I Knew Them—Charles Reade

By JULIAN B. ARNOLD

Glimpses of Great People

TO CHARLES READE life was at all times a stage; its encounters and incidents the raw materials for the writing of dramas. In constant search of dramatic situations he made immense collections of such clippings from newspapers and magazines as recorded human virtues and failings, and in these "mines of heart-ores," as he called them, he delved when framing the plots of his plays and novels. His final request was that first among the descriptions to be engraved upon his epitaph should be the title, Dramatist.

Yet the world remembers not Reade as a writer of plays, but as the author of novels of enduring popularity. His plays "Masks and Faces," "Nance Oldfield," "Drink," and "The Scuttled Ship" had their brief vogue and are now forgotten. His genius set his name higher on the scroll of fame as the author of "Hard Cash," "It's Never Too Late to Mend," and of "The Cloister and the Hearth"—the last probably the most perfect historical novel in existence.

Reade asked me once which of his novels I considered his best, and I answered, too frankly perhaps, "'Griffith Gaunt,' but it is not the one which will live the longest."

"And which of my books will have that good fortune, thinks my young critic?" he inquired.

"The Cloister and the Hearth," I replied. "It should be issued in every school and college as one of the great histories; not as a novel but for the sake of the complete picture it offers of the Middle Ages."

"Under those conditions they would not read it," he said.

"Yes, because the mind of a boy is like a partially furnished room, with its four walls aching for pictures. Might we not hang 'Ivanhoe' on one of those walls—the picture of Norman England? On another wall should hang 'The Cloister and the Hearth'—to show what Europe was like during the medieval period. On another wall let us place 'Westward Ho'—to tell of the spacious times of Good Queen Bess. And, since it is well to know something of the classics, could we not put 'The Last Days of Pompeii' on the fourth wall? With those four canvases for memory to look at, who could be dull or poor?"

Reade was silent awhile, and then remarked, "You have hung me in excellent company!"

Meeting him one day at the door of his Knightsbridge home I told him that I proposed to see his play "The Scuttled Ship," on the following evening, and he asked:

"Have you bought your tickets yet? No? Well, take this"; and he scribbled something on his card. "There, that will give you the royal box."

"Then I have saved my pound with a scrap of paper," I said, as I took the inscribed card.

"Ah! sometimes a scrap of paper is more potent than a pound," he answered. "Let me tell you a story.

"Twenty years ago an American ship, The Northern Belle, sailing from New York to London, was wrecked in the Channel. The crew were saved but in rescuing them nine men of an English lifeboat lost their lives. I organized a public subscription for the benefit of their wives, and amongst those on whom I called was Edwin Arnold, your father. Both of us were young men at that time and at the beginning of our careers.

"'Give me,' I besought him, 'a pound for love of these sad wives.'

"'A pound!' he answered. 'Why, I also have a wife. Sit down, and don't talk, and I'll write for you a poem which you can sell for many pounds.'

"So I waited, breathlessly quiet. Your father reread the account of the disaster and then, pushing away the litter of papers upon his table, commenced writing his ode on 'The Wreck of The Northern Belle.' Page after page of that two hundred and fifty line poem passed unflaggingly from his pen into my hands, scarcely revised by a single word. He neither spoke nor rested.

"While the ink was still wet on the final sheets I carried away my treasure-trove to a printer, and had the poem set up as a pamphlet for public distribution at a shilling a copy. It went like a prairie fire and its sales brought hundreds of pounds to the fund for those bereaved wives.

"Yes, a scrap of paper may sometimes prove of far greater value than a pound."

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Beer Steins That Lost Their Luster

CAMPUS beer enthusiasm had a short, short life. Two weeks ago students filed through the doors of beer parlors like boys going to a free movie. Fraternity house chatter reverted to the question, "Have you tried the new beer?" every time the second hand clicked by another sixty.

Campus men, traditionally willing to give their last penny for novelty, leaned over a bar as of 1890 and commanded out of the corners of their mouths, "Draw two."

Now the beer parlor ranks with the corner drug store where refreshments are sold. There are occasional clicks of glasses, a few unenthusiastic persons sitting around a table, and a tender walking back and forth behind the counter polishing and repolishing the same glassware and wondering what is the reason for the sluggish action of his door hinges.

As long as beer drinking was an adventure students were interested. When they considered putting beer on their menu with potatoes and eggs they couldn't quite see a value to the beverage.

Wary parents who in the pre-April days had visions of their sons and daughters laughing off their B. A. 94 lessons over a stein of the American version of a German beer garden can breathe more deeply as they witness the attitude of students toward the brew.

Their actions are testimony to the fact that the average college student does not think of school as one big party but rather as a place of education.—*University of Washington Daily* (Seattle, Wash.)

Let Repeal Stand on Its Own Feet

IF REPEAL of constitutional prohibition is on the way, and it appears so, the campaign to hasten it should be predicated on the features that have made it objectionable in so many respects, and not on glowing predictions of liquor as a tax source.

Naturally, if repeal succeeds, alcoholic beverages will be taxed and should be, but to bring back liquor because of the federal revenue it might yield is not an argument that should meet with the public's conception of the motive underlying repeal of a constitutional amendment. In the case of the Eighteenth Amendment, the primary reason for discarding it is that it has generally had the opposite effect from the well-intentioned purpose for which it was originally adopted—the promotion of temperance, and not because of license fees or barrel taxes.

In the matter of exerting federal pressure to force the several states to vote dry there is another complaint. To threaten to withhold federal sums from the unemployed for work on public projects as a whip to induce a wet vote is in entire discord with the American recognition of the inherent right of the citizens of the states, and the commonwealths themselves, to express their feelings on constitutional amendments after reasoned consideration.

A discussion of the issue on its own merits, and without threats of federal reprisals for states that do not agree, is more in keeping with the spirit of temperance that repeal is intended to restore.—*Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch.*